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THURSDAY: Variable, show-
ers. 50-61 (10-5). Tomorrow
's temp. 50-59 (10-4). LON-
don, temp. 50-59 (10-4).
Yesterday's temp. 50-57 (10-3).
Rome: Overcast. Temp.
50-59 (10-4).
TOKYO: Cloudy. Temp. 50-59
(10-4).
WEATHER PAGE 2

In Deputy Charges He Offer to Switch Party of Strauss

By David Binder

Nov. 13 (NYT)—A
Free Democratic
today that right-
ive politicians had
him with bribes
to them and
the government's
majority from six
y, 43-year-old Karl
ide his allegations
n, two hours after
inary chairman of
Christian Social
ard Stuckler had
the liberal politi-
clarations from
parties involved
here all afternoon,
one of the highest
als Bonn has had

to Mr. Geldner, he
had several months
dubious offer from
f the so-called Na-
Action, a rightist
it has developed in
ee months around
mann, who defect-
Free Democratic
month.

He alleged that the offer cul-
minated in a 400,000 mark
(\$109,000) contract from Anton
Jakob Beyer, the treasurer of
the National Liberal Action in
North Rhine-Westphalia. Mr.
Beyer is the owner of a factory
in Lippborg which manufactures
paper bags for bakeries. Mr.
Geldner, a master baker from
Schillingsturm, Bavaria, said
the four-year contract was signed
last week for "consulting
services."

He linked it directly to a talk
he had the same day, Nov. 6,
with Franz-Josef Strauss, chair-
man of the Christian Social
Union, and said Mr. Strauss had
promised him a "secure" elec-
tion district in Bavaria for the
next federal election campaign
in 1973. Since Mr. Zogmann's
defection, the National Liberal
Action has associated itself
closely with the Strauss party.

Mr. Geldner said he had
"played along" with the defec-
tion "bids" and also signed a
"contract" with the Strauss
party to obtain "written proof."
"I took all this on myself," he
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

House Denies Altering Against Peking in UN

By James M. Naughton

ON Nov. 12 (NYT)—
House said today
that it had no
policy of opposition to
of Communist China
Nations.

Ziegler, the White
Secretary, also re-
stated the House's
position that the
point where we can
channels of commu-
a the Chinese main-

retracted from its customary
stance of all-out opposition to
Peking membership and was ar-
guing instead against the expulsion
of Nationalist China from the
United Nations.

The speculation, based on the
wording of the U. S. policy state-
ment yesterday in the General As-
sembly debate on China, could be
"a matter of semantics," Mr.
Ziegler said.

Nonetheless, his comments this
morning appeared to contain some
ambiguity. "We are opposed to
the admission of Communist China
to the United Nations," Mr. Zieg-
ler at first declared.

Later he said the United States
is "opposed to the admission of
Communist China at the expense
of the expulsion of Nationalist
China."

In the General Assembly debate,
Christopher H. Phillips, the deputy
permanent representative of the
United States, refrained from say-
ing anything that might be con-
sidered as simply an argument
against the admission of Peking.

Mr. Ziegler said Peking never has
expressed any interest in entering
the UN unless its membership
would be coupled with the expul-
sion of Nationalist China.

"Despite a desire to overcome the
problems that result from isolation
of the Chinese mainland," it is our
opinion, that Communist China
must demonstrate they have a
desire to be a responsible member
of the international community
before being a seat in the UN,"
the White House spokesman said.

Relations ved by Chile

GO, Chile, Nov. 13
He renewed diplo-
mations today with Cuba,
been suspended for
six years.

Salvador Allende
announcement on a
television address.

Mr. Allende, a
alist, said his ac-
sistent with the
"free determination
as endorsed by the
sons.

the satisfaction of
the Chilean peo-
I have resolved
ish diplomatic, com-
mercial and cultural
th the republic of
Allende said.

in Rejects Soviet Use land in South Atlantic

Nov. 13 (AP)—Britain
Soviet attempt to set
station in the South
Atlantic. South
British crown colony
t officials disclosed.
Foreign Office refused
the transfer of a
of held by an Argen-
nan Alfredo Ryan to
said that the British
t the Russians sought
outh Georgia as part
policy of extending its
work of ocean bases.

ly, the Russians ar-
bery agreement with
wealth government of
the Indian Ocean giv-
ans the port, shore
ications facilities.

ria is administered by
overnor of the Falk-
It has a population
nest Shackleton, the
dorer, lies buried on
nd, 1,300 miles to the
East and 3,000 miles
Cape Town.

ish tell the story, the
last three years
\$12 million in cash
to the island's two
ms of Grylls and
are owned by Mr.

to the British, there
y whales still around
of the region. There-
ent officials formed
the underlying So-
to obtain extra facil-

ties for their spreading network of
naval activities.

British authorities freely discus-
ed the Soviet effort. Apparently, it
seemed to substantiate Prime Min-
ister Heath's argument that a seri-
ous Soviet threat to allied ship-
ping was developing in the Indian
Ocean and the South Atlantic. Mr.
Heath and Foreign Secretary Sir
Alec Douglas-Home have sought
to justify their plans for the sale
of arms to the apartheid Republic
of South Africa by citing the de-
veloping menace of Soviet naval
power around vital Western sea-
lanes.

British officials said that the
Russians first made their offer to
take over the whaling stations in
1967 after hearing that Mr. Ryan
was trying to sell them. They re-
ported that Mr. Ryan's disposition
to reach a deal with the Argenti-
ne was at first opposed by the Argen-
tine government. They said, how-
ever, that Mr. Ryan persisted in
his efforts to sell.

Two months ago, British officials
said, Mr. Ryan appealed directly
to the British government for per-
mission to come to terms with the
Russians. But, last week, he was
said to have been told finally by
British Ambassador Michael Hadow
in Buenos Aires that Britain was
standing firm on its veto.

South Georgia is outside the
limits of a 12-nation treaty to
which the Russians, Americans and
British are a party—prohibiting any
militarization within the Antarctic
region.

N. Atlantic Air Fares To Go Up IATA Approves Increase in April

By Victor Luinchi

GENEVA, Nov. 13 (NYT)—The
cost of air travel across the North
Atlantic will increase 5 to 8 per-
cent beginning next April under
the new fare package announced
today by the International Air
Transport Association.

While still subject to the ap-
proval of governments, final action
on the package was completed at a
two-day meeting here.

The meeting ratified the fares
tentatively approved at a confer-
ence in Honolulu last month.
Final agreement there had been
held up by a proposal by Irish
Airlines for a lower fare for ten-
abreast seating than that charged
for the now standard nine-abreast
economy-class seating pattern on
jumbo jets.

Today's announcement said it
had been agreed unanimously to
defer the proposal while a detailed
survey of the seating-density
problem on all jet airliners is
prepared.

The new fare agreements will be
for one year instead of the usual
two because the economies of the
air transport industry are changing
so rapidly that the 36 airlines
concerned do not want to com-
mit themselves for the longer
period. This point was explained
by H. Don Reynolds, the associa-
tion's assistant director general
for traffic, at a news conference.

Mr. Reynolds said that because of
some simplifications and changes
in the fare structure, it was dif-
ficult to give a precise figure for
the overall percentage change in
the fares, but that the rise ranges
between 5 and 8 percent.

For example, the first-class
round-trip fare between New York
and London will go from \$750 to
\$782. Round-trip economy-class
fare will rise from \$510 to \$522
in the peak season and from \$430
to \$452 in the off-season.

The individual round-trip excu-
sion fare between New York and
London for a traveler away for
a minimum of 17 days and a max-
imum of 28 days will be raised
during the peak season from \$350
to \$382. The fare in the off-season
will be \$322, up from \$300.

For a minimum of 28 days and
a maximum of 45 days the fare
will go from \$395 to \$333 during
the peak season and from \$260 to
\$272 in the off season.

For 40 or more members of a
club or other "affinity" group
traveling together to London on
a round trip originating in New
York, the individual fare will be
\$197 in the winter and \$277 in the
summer, against the present \$200
and \$250.



CROWD CONTROL—A mounted Argentine policeman runs down a young couple in a Buenos Aires suburb yesterday during the strike against the government's policies.

1 Dead, 210 Held in Disorders Strike Stills Argentina a 2d Day

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 13 (UPI)—
Labor and student unrest grip-
ped the northern cities of Tucuman
and Salta today after a night of
disorders triggered by a nationwide
strike which paralyzed Argentina
for the second straight day.

The 36-hour general strike was
called by the powerful General
Confederation of Labor (CGT). It
began at noon yesterday.

In Salta, in the northwest,
police used tear gas this morning
to break up a crowd of strikers
and students after Juan Roberto
Diaz, 27, was killed by a gunshot.
It was not known who fired the
bullet.

Four other persons were reported
injured and at least 150 persons
were arrested.

In Tucuman, also in the north-
west, four policemen and ten ci-
vilians were wounded during the
night. At least 60 persons were
arrested.

Federal police reinforcements, in-
cluding experts in urban guerrilla
warfare, flew into Tucuman aboard
two air force planes early today
to strengthen local police.

In Buenos Aires, and in most
of the rest of the nation, a holiday
air prevailed.

Eyewitness reports from Tucum-
an, however, described the city as
"a deserted battlefield" this
morning, with broken water mains,
streets littered with broken glass,
stones and charred pieces of wood
from fires which burned out dur-
ing the night.

A "Rebel" Zone
Strikers, joined by angry stu-
dents who had triggered disorders
with authorities earlier in the
week, took control of almost a
fourth of the city and turned back
all police efforts to smash through
the barricades.

At one point, police brought in
a bulldozer in an effort to crash
through the "rebel" zone, only to
lose the huge vehicle to the strike-
ers and students who then used
it to reinforce their street fort-
resses.

But as dawn broke, the "rebels"
seemed to fade away and police
once again regained control of the
entire city.

The strike, which shut down
everything from banks to burlesque
houses, ends at midnight.

It was the third walkout—and
the longest—decried by the CGT
so far this year as part of a
defiant series of protests against
the economic policies of President
Roberto Levingston.

Girl Tells Inquest in Quebec Of Planning for Kidnappings

MONTREAL, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—
The 21-year-old niece of a
former Canadian federal minister
told an inquest here yesterday how
she acted as housekeeper in the
suburban Montreal bungalow where
Pierre Laporte was murdered last
month by Quebec extremists.

Miss Balcer said she moved into
the bungalow with a number of
Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ) re-
fugees in April. During her
five-month stay there was frequent
talk about kidnapping an im-
portant person as a hostage for
23 so-called political prisoners held
in Quebec.

Today, two men and a woman,
all in their early twenties, were
charged with seditious conspiracy
to overthrow the government.
Their arraignment brought to 13
the number of suspected members
of the FLQ to be charged with
seditious conspiracy.

Miss Balcer, whose uncle, the
late Leon Balcer, was a federal
minister in the Jean Diefenbaker
government during the late-1950s,
was the star witness at the resumed
inquest into the death of Mr.
Laporte, the Quebec provincial
labor minister.

She was charged last week with
being a member of the FLQ—out-
lawed under government emergency
regulations following the Oct. 5
kidnapping of British trade com-
missioner James Cross and the
abduction five days later of Mr.
Laporte.

Mr. Cross is believed to be still
alive but there has been no word
from him since Oct. 18, the day
after Mr. Laporte was strangled.

Miss Balcer, an attractive
brunette with hair almost to her
waist, appeared in court wearing
sleaves and an open denim shirt
over a green sweater. She said
she helped rent the house in the
suburb of St. Hubert with Paul
Rose, a 27-year-old teacher who
is still being hunted.

Among those who frequently
stayed at the house, she said,
were Rose's younger brother,
Jacques, 23, Bernard Lortie, 19,
and Francis Simard, 23, who all
face charges of conspiracy in the
Laporte kidnapping.

Miss Balcer said there was vague
talk at the bungalow about kid-
napping an important person—
"We were thinking about helping
the political prisoners."

Shown photographs by crown
prosecutor Jacques Duro, Miss
Balcer identified former taxi
driver Jacques Lanthier, 57, who
was wanted in connection with an
abortive FLQ plot to kidnap the
Israeli trade commissioner, Moshe
Golan, in March.

When the inquest opened last
Saturday, Lortie, who was arrest-
ed the previous day, admitted that
he, the Rose brothers and Simard
had abducted Mr. Laporte.

Syrian President Reported Seized In Military Coup

BEIRUT, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—Syrian Defense Minister Hafez
Assad today placed Syrian head of state Hafez Assad under
house arrest in a military coup, a senior Ba'ath party official said
here tonight.

Lt. Gen. Assad's forces took control of Damascus radio and
television and all Syrian newspapers, the official told a press con-
ference.

Earlier, travelers arriving here from Damascus said troops and
military police were standing guard over key government buildings in
the city.

The official said that Gen. Assad
also arrested several leaders, in-
cluding Maj. Gen. Salah Jadid,
the assistant secretary-general of
the ruling Ba'ath party, and Yous-
sef Zeayen, the commander of the
Syrian-backed Salqa guerrilla or-
ganization, who is also a former
premier.

Syria was thrown into a political
crisis more than a month ago by
Mr. Assad's resignation as presi-
dent to protest a struggle between
the government's military and ci-
villian factions. A Ba'ath party con-
gress was called to resolve this
dispute, but no official announce-
ments have been made of its re-
sults.

The official said the party con-
gress had decided to change the
functions of the minister of defense
and the chief of staff, but the de-
fense minister appeared to have
struck first.

The party spokesman expressed
confidence that the "Syrian masses"
would be able to defeat this mili-
tary mutiny.

According to official sources in
the Syrian capital, the crisis was
sparked by anger in the armed
forces at being committed to a
military operation in Jordan last
September, which was, at best, only
a costly partial success.

Syrian intervention in Jordan
took the form of sending two ar-
mored brigades into north Jordan
to aid the Palestinian guerrillas in
the civil war against the Jordanian
Army faithful to King Hussein.

The tanks were manned by men
of the Palestinian Liberation Army
and the Syrian Army, reliable in-
formants said.

They were withdrawn, according
to the sources in Damascus, after
the late President Nasser of
Egypt, persuaded Mr. Assad that
if Syrian intervention continued, it
would lead to a full-scale war.



Hafez Assad

the United States would move
troops into the battle area.

According to the sources, Mr.
Nasser backed his arguments that
the Americans were going to in-
tervene with documents which
were said to have been seized from
the Pan American jumbo jet hi-
jacked by Arab guerrillas and blown
up in Cairo, Sept. 7.

The retreating armored force
was harassed by Jordanian air-
craft, resulting in heavy losses. The
Damascus was unable to call up
Syrian air cover as this would
have undermined the assertion that
Syrian forces were not involved
in the fighting.

Anger among the armed forces
over what the soldiers regarded
as political bungling of the in-
tervention sharpened long-standing
differences between the military
and civilians in the party leader-
ship.

The situation in Damascus re-
mained uncertain tonight and the
Egypt, persuaded Mr. Assad that
if Syrian intervention continued, it
would lead to a full-scale war.

Part of \$500 Million Aid U.S. to Send 18 More Jets To Israel to Offset Missiles

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI)—
Israel will get about 18 more A-4
Skyhawk fighter-bombers under
President Nixon's special \$500-
million aid package, informed
sources said yesterday.

This new batch of Skyhawks will
be in addition to the 18 A-4 Phan-
tom warplanes, about 200 modern
tanks and other armament bound
under the same special credit ar-
rangement for Israel.

The \$500 million for Israel for
fiscal 1971 is part of the request
for extra money the Pentagon in-
tends to send to Congress this
month.

The total extra request may sur-
pass \$1 billion—one reason some
Nixon administration officials now
admit that the deficit for this
fiscal year could come to between
\$13 and \$15 billion.

The special money request for
Israel is expected to go through
Congress with little resistance.

Mr. Nixon's expressed policy is to
maintain an arms balance in the
Middle East between the Israelis and
Arabs. Less explicitly stated is the
administration's desire to foster
peace talks between the Israelis
and Arabs.

The A-4 Skyhawks, in that latter
context, are to help make up for
the advance of Soviet SAM-2 and
SAM-3 anti-aircraft missiles into
the standoff zone on Egypt's side
of the Suez Canal.

Israel already has received about
88 Skyhawks from the United
States, with the bulk of that total
formed into three squadrons of the
A-4H model. About 13 of the 88
are training versions of the same
airplane.

It is understood that Israel, in
preference to the older A-4H,
wants the more powerful A-4M in
this new batch of fighters.

Even with its upgraded engine,
the A-4M is still a subsonic air-
craft. But this does not bother
the Israelis. They use the A-4
mainly as a bomber, not a fighter
to take on the supersonic Soviet
MiG-23s that Egypt has.

The Israelis added a 30-mm
French gun to the A-4s they now
have in service. So the A-4s,
protected with an umbrella of
supersonic Phantoms and Mirage-
3Cs, also can be used to destroy
enemy aircraft on the ground.

The A-4, at around \$2 million,
is about half the cost of the more
sophisticated F-4.

Sirhan Appeals Death Sentence

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13 (Reu-
ters)—Sirhan Sirhan has filed an
appeal against the death sentence
passed on him more than a year
ago for the assassination of Sen.
Robert Kennedy.

Luke McKissack, the appeal
lawyer who filed the 700-page
brief in state Supreme Court here
yesterday, said the brief, which
touches on 18 major issues, asked
for a new trial or for reduction
to a life sentence or to second-
degree murder or manslaughter.

Israel Feeler on Jordan Peace Seen

By Jonathan C. Randal

JERUSALEM, Nov. 13 (UPI)—
Israel today was reported actively
feeling out Jordan on a possible
separate peace in the wake of
Egyptian President Nasser's death.

Premier Golda Meir herself in-
dicated as much at a cabinet
meeting last Sunday in which she
reiterated Israel's willingness to
deal with King Hussein.

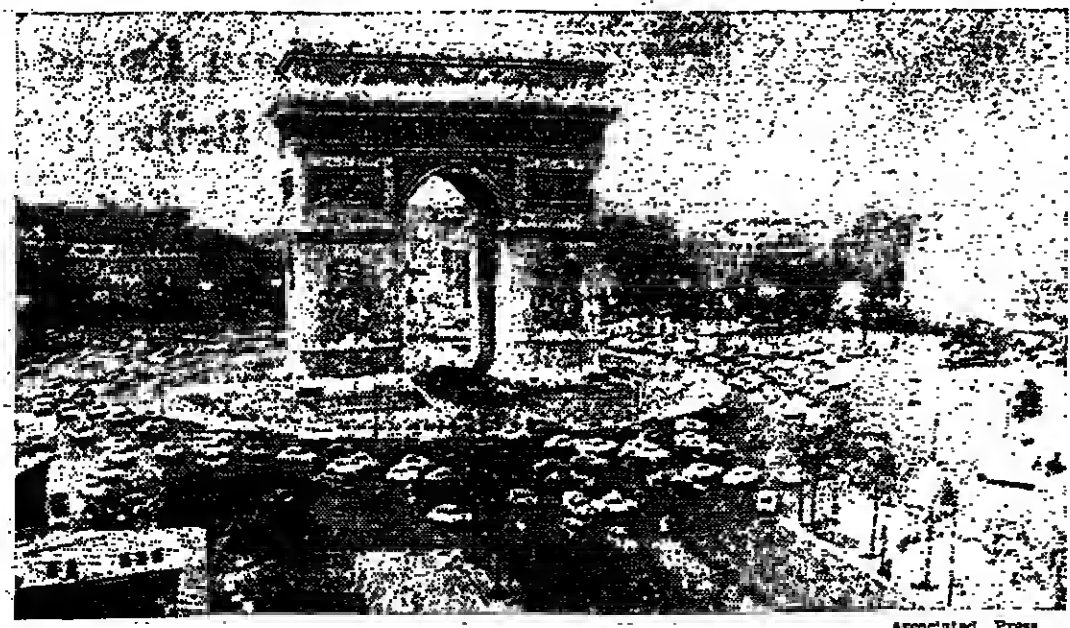
The Israeli rationale for the
feelers was that Jordan had re-
spected the terms of the original
cease-fire which Egypt is alleged
to have violated by introducing
Soviet-built missiles into the Suez
Canal forward zone.

However, even if a high level
Israeli-Jordanian meeting in fact
has taken place, observers doubted
it could have yet produced any
positive results.

Jordanian willingness to move
forward on a separate peace would
lay King Hussein open to charges
of selling out the Egyptians, the
Palestinian resistance and Arab
unity in general.

Seen in this light, any Israeli
initiative apparently reflected a
desire to test the mood of the
Arab world in general and Jordan
in particular in the wake of Presi-
dent Nasser's death.

Israeli flexibility concerning
Jordan could also serve to coun-
terbalance the leisurely pace govern-
ment consideration here of condi-
tions which must be met before
Israel would rejoin the interrupted
Middle East peace talks under UN
mediator Gunnar Jarring.



Place de l'Etoile Now Place De Gaulle

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The Place
de l'Etoile around the Arch of
Triumph, one of the most famo-
us landmarks of Paris, has been
renamed Place Charles-de-Gaulle,
the Paris City Council
decided by unanimous vote to-
day. The circular area around
the arch, forming the hub of 12
major avenues and several lesser
streets, has been known as
Place de l'Etoile since the death of De
Gaulle, the council was flooded
with requests to make the area
a permanent shrine to the
former president. France's Un-
known Soldier is buried under
the Arch of Triumph, at the
hub of l'Etoile.

Full-Scale Session At SALT Parleys

HELSINKI, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—
United States and Soviet negotia-
tors today met for a full-scale
working session of their strategic
arms limitation talks (SALT) here.

Gerard Smith, American chief
disarmament negotiator, met Viad-
imir Semynov, Soviet deputy for-
eign minister, at the American Em-
bassy.

Grenade Wounds 12

TEL AVIV, Nov. 13 (AP)—A
hand grenade thrown at an Israeli
Army vehicle in the occupied Jor-
danian town of Hebron wounded
12 persons today, the military com-
mand said.

A spokesman said the grenade
did not injure any of the soldiers
but wounded 10 Hebron Arabs and
two Israeli Arabs.

Unarmed U.S. Reconnaissance Plane Shot Down Over North Vietnam...

SAIGON, Nov. 13 (UPI).—North Vietnamese gunners today shot down an unarmed U.S. reconnaissance plane 105 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), U.S. spokesmen reported.

The plane, an RF-4C Phantom, was shot down 42 miles south of the coastal city of Vinh, and the two crewmen on board "are presumed dead," the spokesmen said.

In the past, attacks on unarmed

American reconnaissance planes operating over North Vietnam since the end of the bombing have been followed by heavy U.S. air attacks on the anti-aircraft bases which attacked the plane.

The agreement by which the United States said it would halt air attacks against North Vietnam specified there be no attacks against reconnaissance aircraft.

Today's was the 11th U.S. air-

craft shot down over North Vietnam since round-the-clock bombing of that country ended Nov. 1, 1968, spokesmen said.

A U.S. command spokesman said pilots of "escorting fighter aircraft saw no parachutes" as the picture-taking jet plummeted to the ground.

The spokesmen did not say whether the escort planes returned to the North Vietnamese fire.

The flareup of the air war followed a resurgence of Communist activity in South Vietnam after a two-day lull. Communists killed nine Americans, six of them in a single booby-trap incident yesterday in the month, spokesmen said.

The six GIs were killed and four were wounded when their 2-1/2-ton truck hit a road mine outside Quang Ngai city, 320 miles northeast of Saigon. Another American was killed and six were wounded when guerrillas ambushed a 25th Infantry Division unit about 35 miles northeast of Saigon.

The casualty toll of 17 Americans for the day was the highest since four U.S. soldiers were killed and 27 wounded in a pair of firefights in the central highlands on Oct. 30.

Earlier yesterday, terrorists exploded a grenade in front of a downtown building in Saigon without causing casualties.

The U.S. command announced there were no American battle deaths Tuesday and Wednesday. It was the first time since the U.S. troop buildup began in 1965 that two days passed without American deaths.

3 Jurors Seated In Murder Trial Of Lt. Calley

FORT BENNING, Ga., Nov. 13 (UPI).—Three officers were seated today on the jury who will hear the murder trial of First Lt. William L. Calley Jr., charged with having murdered 102 Vietnamese civilians. At least two more must be chosen before the court-martial can begin.

The three officers—Col. Lamar A. Welch, Col. Clifford E. Ford, and Lt. Col. Robert A. Duvall—were approved for the jury by Col. Reid W. Kennedy, the trial judge, who rejected a defense challenge against them.

Col. Kennedy also approved the seating of Maj. Doyle L. Woodward, a military police officer, but the defense removed him by using its one peremptory challenge, which does not require an explanation to the judge.

The prosecution used its one peremptory challenge to remove Maj. Hugh D. Farmer, who had stated he was opposed to capital punishment.

There must be at least five and no more than ten officers on a court-martial panel. The first three jurors were selected from a nine-member panel.

His comments on the newest incident in Vietnam came during a question-and-answer period following a prepared speech.

While he was not asked directly about the downing of the plane, Mr. Laird brought up the subject himself.



WAR AS USUAL—Civilians walk along a road on their daily tasks as a column of Cambodian and South Vietnamese troops move forward on a joint operation to dislodge Communist forces some 17 miles south of Phnom Penh. It was the two armies' largest combined operation and the closest to the Cambodian capital in months.

U.S. Asks Russia for Talks On Meaning of Consular Pact

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI).—The United States last night repeated its charges of violation of the consular agreement between Washington and Moscow.

The State Department summoned Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin to repeat its charges that the Soviet Union had violated the consular agreement between the two governments.

Acting Secretary of State John Irwin handed Mr. Dobrynin a formal note protesting the recent detention of three American officers, including two generals, who mistakenly landed in Soviet Armenia after their light plane was blown off course on a flight between two Turkish cities.

The United States charged, in its

Oct. 29 note to Russia demanding release of the officers, that the consular convention had been violated in that American officials were not permitted to visit them until five days after they had been taken into custody.

In that note, the United States noted that the consular convention provides that access to any persons held must be granted within two to four days.

That note said the United States intended to take the matter further, and yesterday's objection was the follow-up.

In the State Department emphasized again its belief that the consular agreement was violated.

It rejected Russian contention that the language can be interpreted in some other way. The United States also asserted that under the agreement it has the right of "continuing" access to any Americans held.

The Russians, according to U.S. officials, have asserted the agreement means the country whose national is held has the right to additional access from time to time, but not necessarily at any time that it wishes.

Mr. Dobrynin was with Mr. Irwin less than ten minutes.

Consultation Asked

The note suggested that early consultations should take place between the two governments to eliminate any ambiguities in the wording of the agreement or any differences which might exist between the Russian-language and the English-language versions.

This was the first serious protest the United States had made on violations of the agreement, which went into effect in July, 1969.

The consular pact, in addition to dealing with the treatment of each other's nationals, provided that Russia could establish a consulate in San Francisco and the United States could set one up in Leningrad.

The Russians already are well on their way in arrangements to open the San Francisco consulate, and the United States is understood to want to clear up any misconceptions about the terms of the consular agreement as quickly as possible.

The American officers were released earlier this week after being held for 20 days.

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Trade Group From Russia Is in Peking

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (UPI).—The Soviet Union and Communist China took another apparent step toward improving their relations with the arrival in Peking yesterday of a Soviet delegation for trade talks.

Tass, the Soviet press agency, announced that the delegation, headed by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Ivan T. Grishin, was welcomed at the Peking airport by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Li Tsan.

Trade between Moscow and Peking amounted to about \$2 billion in 1969, but in recent years has steadily dropped as political and military tensions developed. Total trade in 1969 was about \$55 million.

At the same time, in an evident gesture of goodwill to Peking, Tass distributed a commentary timed for the United Nations General Assembly debate on China, which called for the seating of the Peking regime and the expulsion of Nationalist China from the world body.

There had been no advance word of Mr. Grishin's delegation, but its arrival in Peking was regarded by Western diplomats here as a further sign of progress in the last year by Moscow and Peking in normalizing their relations, even though the two sides are still far apart on ideology.

The start of trade talks, presumably aimed at finding ways of reversing the downward trend of Chinese-Soviet trade in recent years, was one of the proposals broached by Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin in his one-day meeting in Peking with Premier Chou En-lai in September, 1969, according to Soviet sources.

Following that meeting, tensions decreased and no further border clashes have been reported. There were several in 1969.

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South Africa Is Rebuffed In UN Vote on Credential

By Robert Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 13 (UPI).—The General Assembly refused to accept the credentials of South Africa today after a dispute that profoundly divided UN delegates.

Assembly President Edward Hambro of Norway ruled earlier that approval of an African amendment on credentials would constitute an implicit warning to South Africa over its apartheid policies but would not have the effect of denying it participation in the UN.

African representatives have nevertheless made clear privately that this was merely the opening gun in a campaign of harassment designed to culminate in South Africa's expulsion or withdrawal from the UN.

Technically the African amendment did not reject South Africa's credentials; it merely made an exception of South Africa to the general resolution approving the credentials of other delegates.

The amendment was passed 60-42, with 12 abstentions after a heated debate in which more than 45 speakers took part. The entire credentials report was finally approved 71-2, with 45 abstentions.

It was a straight North-South and East-West vote. Most African and Asian nations and all Communist countries voted for the refusal to accept South African credentials. Most Latin American and Western countries opposed this move.

Some observers said it was a case of children coming home to roost after the Soviet repression of the

Hungarian revolt in 1956. United States and a number of Western countries voted to accept the credentials of the Hungarian representative.

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NATO Changes Exercises After Russians Saw Plans

BRUSSELS, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has imposed tighter security precautions following the disclosure of its plans to conduct a major strategic exercise, a spokesman said here today.

Arrangements for Operation Winter next March were changed because the plans, which were leaked to the Russians, were regarded as a major strategic exercise, a spokesman said here today.

According to some reports, the disclosure was made by a Russian intelligence officer. NATO officials at NATO said the documents were carried in an inflammable mailbag and may have escaped from the tail of the plane.

An erroneous report quoted a NATO spokesman, saying the documents were lost to the Russians about a Pan American jet in Cairo.

Since the hijackings, secret NATO documents have always been carried aboard military aircraft, the spokesman said.

Operation Winter was a major annual exercise designed to test the 15-nation alliance's mechanism for a flexible conventional and nuclear response to any Soviet attack on Western Europe, informed sources here said.

An official statement issued by NATO headquarters last night said: "Sufficient changes were made in the exercise to render the documents useless."

Other sources close to NATO said that in spite of the strict security measures, it was predictable in some cases that the documents would be leaked to the Russians.

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Guerrilla Gro Retains Haba Division Deni

BEIRUT, Nov. 13 (UPI).—The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine countered a power struggle yesterday by announcing that George Habbash has been named secretary-general of its committee.

This "has silenced all it attempted to spread false rumors about the democratic group within the front," said the group's spokesman.

A Beirut newspaper said that Mr. Habbash had ousted from the front the ship and that Jella Khatib had participated in two a strike and the group's in-command, Wadie Haddad, taken control of the orga.

A PFLP spokesman denied the report at the time. The statement said that Habbash's leadership was at a central committee that opened on Nov. 13.

Some observers said it was a case of children coming home to roost after the Soviet repression of the

Hungarian revolt in 1956. United States and a number of Western countries voted to accept the credentials of the Hungarian representative.

Ulster Police Arrest Rubin At Press Meeting in Hideout

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Nov. 13 (AP).—Police arrested the American Yippie leader Jerry Rubin and a companion, Stew Albert, in an apartment in south Belfast today.

"This is an insult to the Irish people," the two men cried to reporters and cameramen as police hustled them off to headquarters in a squad car.

Another Rubin companion, Brian Flanagan, was not arrested. Rubin was arrested after a press conference in a south Belfast apartment where he had been in hiding.

"If we are deported," Rubin told reporters, "England will pay."

The American militant was defying an order by the British Home Office, which has jurisdiction over Northern Ireland, to leave the United Kingdom. His seven-day visa to Britain expired at midnight yesterday.

"We do not recognize England's authority in Ireland," Rubin said.

"Here the authority is the Irish revolutionary movement."

"If we are arrested in Britain, there's going to be repercussions in the United States." He refused to say what those repercussions would be.

"If Bernadette Devlin [a civil rights leader in Northern Ireland], the Irish Republican Army or the people's democracy ask us to leave the country," Rubin, 31, said at his news conference, "that would be a different matter."

"But for the British government to ask us to leave is no good. They have no authority here."

Rubin said that he and his companions came to Northern Ireland to establish "clear ties" with the "sisters and brothers of the revolutionary Socialist movement in Ireland."

If deported, Rubin said, he would go to Sweden to visit American soldiers who have deserted and sought political asylum.

Calling Northern Ireland "Britain's Vietnam," he said: "The reason why the visa was not renewed was because I believe that they want me out of the country because they do not like my political beliefs."

Police made no immediate statement, but said that the arrest was made at the request of the Home Office.

Heys, Chancellor
At Berkeley, Resigns
BERKELEY, Calif., Nov. 13 (AP).—Chancellor Roger W. Heys of the University of California at Berkeley resigned today after five years in one of higher education's most controversial-filled posts.

Dr. Heys, 52, gave no specific reason but said he will accept appointments as professor of psychology and education at the University of Michigan and a position in the Center for the Study of Higher Education there. Before he came to Berkeley he was professor and administrator at the University of Michigan for some 20 years.

He suffered a mild heart attack last July and spent three months recuperating.

Ford Accepts GM's Terms With UAW

No Strike, No Rise In '71 Prices Seen

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—

Ford expects to follow General Motors' settlement terms with the United Auto Workers "almost 100 percent," but it is not likely to cause an increase in the price of Ford's 1971 models, Henry Ford 2d said today.

"I would guess we would not change the price of 1971 cars," Mr. Ford told a news conference here. He added, however, that "there is no question that the settlement is inflationary."

Mr. Ford said his company is ready to resume talks with the union immediately and does not expect the UAW to call a national strike of Ford plants.

In Detroit, the UAW set a Dec. 7 strike deadline at Ford if a new contract is not negotiated by that date.

Mr. Ford said total U.S. automobile sales for 1970 will now be "substantially less" than his earlier estimate of 9.2 million cars, but only because of the two-month GM strike.

"We don't think we gained any retail sales at all as a result of this strike," he said.

Turks Will Try 2 Who Hijacked Russian Airliner

ANKARA, Nov. 13 (UPI).—A Lithuanian father and son who hijacked a Soviet airliner to Turkey last month will stand trial in the town where they landed, government officials said yesterday.

They said a penal court in Trabzon, on Turkey's Black Sea coast, will decide the fate of Branziskas Kerejevo, 48, and his 18-year-old son, Algebras.

They are charged with taking over a Soviet airliner on Oct. 15, shooting and killing a stewardess, and forcing the pilot to fly to Trabzon.

The Soviet Union has called for their extradition as political criminals. A Soviet dossier on the elder Kerejevo contends that he had been tried twice in Russia on charges of black marketeering and abuse of authority.

Rostropovich, Touring in West, Silent on Letter

VIENNA, Nov. 13 (AP).—Soviet cellist Mstislav Rostropovich was giving a concert in Austria yesterday while friends in Moscow circulated his letter strongly defending the Soviet Nobel Prize-winning novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

The concert of music by Johann Sebastian Bach was given in Graz, capital of Austria's westernmost province of Vorarlberg.

Both in Switzerland and on his arrival at Graz, the outspoken Soviet cellist declined to comment on the sensational letter distributed in Moscow in which he described Mr. Solzhenitsyn as a man who has "suffered for the right to write the truth."

Mr. Rostropovich said only that "the wording of the letter speaks for itself, and I have nothing to add to this."



"Battling Bessie" Braddock at a 1968 Labor meeting.

'Battling Bessie' Braddock, Liverpool's Ex-Labor MP

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13 (UPI).—Elizabeth Braddock, 71, the "battling Bessie" who represented Liverpool for the Labor party in the House of Commons for 35 years and was once escorted out of the chamber for calling her Tory opponent "a deliberate liar," died today.

With a voice as raucous as some of the fishwives whose families she represented in Liverpool's grimy dockland until this year's general election, the 200-pound Mrs. Braddock stormed into the Commons for her maiden speech in 1945 and said:

"Our people are living in flea-ridden, bog-ridden, rat-ridden, lousy hellholes. I will continue to agitate and kick up a row until we get rid of these evils."

Champion of Dockworkers

A champion of the dockworkers, Mrs. Braddock said once she remembered her mother calling to her when she went off to her first job at 15, "and don't come home until you join the union."

Elected to Liverpool's City Council at 30, she was tough and unimpeachable. She once yelled at a Tory councilman: "I wish I had a machine gun on the lot of you," in a broad Lancashire accent that later was to grate furiously against the urbane Oxford and Cambridge tones of the House of Commons.

When she announced her retirement in 1963, then Prime Minister Harold Wilson said: "From her earliest days she has been a dogged fighter for the causes in which she so deeply believed, as uncompromising as a steamroller, but with a deep loyalty to her colleagues and those who were fighting with her."

Literally a giant of a woman (50-40-50), Mrs. Braddock campaigned fearlessly for the working class, once bringing a megaphone into the Commons to be heard. But she was no sort of tough for some of her slum dwelling constituents.

"I've no time to be sympathetic," she said. "There'd be no time to do anything here if you wasted time in sob stuff."

Raised a Socialist ("I think I was a Socialist before I was born. When I first went out of the house at three weeks old, it was to a meeting at which my mother was the speaker"), she joined the Communist party after World War I, but quit in 1924 because "the Communist party is rotten through and through," she said.

An advocate of boxing, she defended the sport in the Commons as well as once leading a dress campaign for "outsized" women, who she said were not getting a fair deal from clothing manufacturers.

Walter J. Donnelly

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP).—Walter J. Donnelly, 74, a former diplomat who served as U.S. high commissioner to Germany and Austria, died yesterday in Bogota, Colombia. He had lived in Caracas.

A Foreign Service officer for 25 years, he served as high commissioner and ambassador to Austria from September 1950 to August 1952, when he succeeded John J. McCloy as high commissioner for West Germany. He resigned at the end of 1952 to be succeeded by James Conant.

At the beginning of 1953, Mr. Donnelly became a representative of the United States Steel Corp. in Central and South America. He retired in January 1956. He had also held ambassadorships to Latin American countries.

Prof. Ernst Schramm

GOETTINGEN, Germany, Nov. 13 (AP).—West German historian Percy Ernst Schramm, 76, of Göttingen University, died last night. The professor was a member of the Göttingen Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Medieval Studies and a knight of L'Ordre pour le Mérite.

Hardhats Aren't All Hawks— Tend to Be Doves, Study Finds

By Tom Paegel

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13.—America's hardhats and blue-collar workers—contrary to widespread belief—tend to be dovish toward U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia, according to a recently completed study by a University of California political scientist.

This finding is the result of a survey of voting patterns in some cities which held referenda on the Vietnam war. It was made by Dr. Harlan Hahn, an associate professor of political science.

Dr. Hahn, 31, a graduate of Harvard University, said:

"It is a popular belief that the American working class is hawkish. But as a class, low-income Americans register the strongest disapproval of our involvement in the war."

He explained that the misunderstanding of lower-class attitudes toward the war developed in part, "because few people have bothered to study or inquire into their opinions."

Referenda Studies

In an attempt to resolve the misunderstanding, Dr. Hahn studied the results of referenda held in seven American cities between 1966 and 1968. They were San Francisco, Mill Valley and Berkeley, Calif.; Cambridge and Lincoln, Mass.; Dearborn, Mich., and Madison, Wis.

In 1967, San Francisco voters rejected by a 2-to-1 vote, a proposal calling for withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam.

In the Nov. 3 election this year, however, the same voters passed, 107,788 to 102,751, a stronger, restrictive calling for an "immediate cease-fire and immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam."

Coupled with conversations with some of the lower-income residents in the communities, the survey led Dr. Hahn to the finding that "these citizens don't usually participate in anti-war demonstrations."

Uneasy About Dissent

"They are generally uneasy about expressing attitudes which may be thought unconventional or unpatriotic."

"Except for labor union picketing," he said, "American workers tend to feel uncomfortable about participating in the anti-war protest movement. As a result, working-class sentiments about the Vietnam war are less visible than those in other groups."

This finding may puzzle some in light of recent hardhat demonstrations—including the famous battle last May in New York City when hardhats attempted to rebuff students protesting President Nixon's announcement of the Cambodian invasion.

"These demonstrations," Dr. Hahn said, "were against the methods of protest used by some groups rather than for showing strong support for the war."

'The Fox,' Ecological Hero, Fights Sewage With Sewage

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP).—An industrial smokestack is mysteriously capped to shut off the air-polluting emissions. Baffled police say "The Fox" did it.

A sewage pipe carrying sudsy contaminants from an Illinois factory into the once-beautiful Fox River is suddenly blocked by an elaborately constructed bulkhead. A handwritten note left at the scene reads: "The Fox."

An enraged citizen in the Chicago area has declared ecological warfare on polluters and has become a legend to Americans now nearly obsessed with the spoils of the country's natural beauty.

At a nearby college campus, the still unidentified "Fox" is hailed as an "ecological Che Guevara." Automobile bumper stickers there say, "Go Fox, Stop Pollution."

In an anonymous telephone interview with a newsmen last month, the mystery man said, "Nobody ever stuck up for that poor, mistreated stream [the Fox River], so I decided to do something in its name."

Although police are still searching for the elusive urban guerrilla, or guerrillas, the man is also somewhat on his side. Police investigator Robert Killweiter, who has a thick file on the Fox's exploits, says, "The citizens around here sure do sympathize with him, and I sympathize too, as long as he doesn't break the law."

Mr. Killweiter pointed out that the culprit—who he thinks may be a professional carpenter—could be sentenced to a year in jail for criminal damage to property. The investigator said he gets mad about the pollution too, noting that the Fox River is now "pretty much lined up and down with industries."

The root of these anti-war feelings among the working class is perhaps best explained by the fact that "more sons of blue-collar families are inducted into military service and are assigned to combat units than sons of middle or upper-middle-class families," he believes.

And he said, "more of the lower-class children, because of their exposure to combat, are killed or wounded."

"It is this aspect that has had profound impact upon many working-class homes in white as well as black areas throughout the country," Dr. Hahn stated.

© Los Angeles Times

'Mickey Mouse' on Gangplan On U.S. Navy Chief's Order

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (WP).—After less than five months as Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr. revealed yesterday that he has ordered an end to the kind of regulations that American sailors have broadly referred to as "Mickey Mouse," "Chicken," and some saltier labels for almost 200 years.

From now on, Adm. Zumwalt declared, there is to be no professional discrimination against officers and men who grow neat sideburns, beards or mustaches. Motorcycles are to be allowed on bases and the Navy man who owns one can wear any color helmet he chooses. Liberty no longer will end at night but last until morning.

More rational dress regulations will permit men in clean and neat work clothes to go off the base or into snack bars without the endless uniform changes that for years

have been part of ban life. Adm. Zumwalt even was commanding officers to painting their ships necessarily simply to please admirals scheduled to visit.

All of this, and much, is contained in "Z-Gram," the 57th time since July the youngest CNO in history has peppered the establishment with direct intended to end some "abrasive and demeaning" traditions. Adm. Zumwalt these endless process irritants as a major fact of the Navy's most critical solved problem—stopping flow of skilled and mis young men out of the service.

It is clear, he told a Pe gones press conference yesterday, "that the younger rates have been proceeding a disastrous downward t that has to be reversed." ticularly if the nation hope achieve an all-volunteer tary force.

Compounding the loss men, Adm. Zumwalt adm is the fact that a third those who enter the Nav stop, as is now proposed mid-1973, Adm. Zumwalt, Z-Grams and a host of Pe gones proposals to raise mil pay and benefits will face stiffest test.

Some Tough Statistics While there is wide praise for the soft-s bushy-eyebrowed admiral's forts thus far, he is up some tough statistics. Re-enlistment rates for s ors after their first tour duty have dropped from percent in 1965 to 10 per cent this year.

More important, only 12 cent of first-tour men in critical skills, such as elect specialists, are re-enlisting. 1968, the rate was 20.5 per Navy pilot retention have dived from 56 to 25 cent in five years and the for officers who man the tion's nuclear submarines surface ships has dropped the mid-60s to the same per cent.

The Polaris crew situ however, is beginning to up now on the strength of gressional action to fac the compensation for long, solitary tours of duty.

Adm. Zumwalt comm Navy forces in Vietnam to taking up his top post he says he "picked up a new set of ideas" from a of young people who had unlearned to fight for country.

"I want to make the a place where activities of sonable young men have play," he said. Those about it, he said, "will discipline."

Scattered among the miral's first 56 Z-grams some other unopened moves which he admits ruffle the braid on abo percent of the Navy's sen floor corps.

So-called "hard music clubs have been for junior officers at five and more are planned.

Leaders of local wives' clubs will have access for information complaints to base comman.

Sailors will stand in expanded sections o more weekends, are free ships berthed together on the men needed to stand v.

Liquor is now allow barracks where there separate rooms and beer machines in other ty.

Napoleon Belongings Sold for \$67,000

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13 (AP).—A diamond tie pin and a white scarf that once belonged to Napoleon Bonaparte were auctioned here today for more than \$67,000.

Paul Brandt, the Amsterdam auctioneer, said the value of the objects was "mostly historical." They were sold to an unnamed dealer in Switzerland.

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Link to Heart Disease,er Divides Experts in U.S.

By Jane Brody

CITY, N.J., Nov. 13 (AP)—The debate, which is raging as fiercely as ever, at the annual meeting of the American Heart Association here, is marked by lack of definitive, direct evidence that such a dietary change would have the desired effect of lowering cardiac mortality without causing any adverse effect.

Deaths to Rise Recession

By Jane Brody

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13

Yale University re-

searchers found strong

evidence linking in-

creased heart attack

and unemployment fig-

ures in the U.S. from 1960 to

1968, Dr. M. Harvey

concluded:

"In downturns are

with increased mor-

tality from heart disease, and

heart disease mor-

talities during econo-

mies.

Dr. Harvey

also noted that

the increased

in heart disease

was not seen in

the U.S. from 1960 to

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FAREWELL TO A FRIEND—President Jean Bedel Bokassa of the Central African Republic breaks into tears as he pays respects at the grave of Gen. de Gaulle.

To Salute Their Liberator

Heads of 13 African States Journey to De Gaulle Tomb

COLOMBEY-LES-DEUX-EGLISES, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Leaders from 13 African countries, granted independence by Gen. Charles de Gaulle today paid a solemn and tearful farewell at the simple white tomb of the former French president.

The Shah of Iran and Soviet Marshal Vasily Chukov—hero of Stalingrad—also visited the family tomb where the general was buried yesterday.

President Jean Bedel Bokassa, of the Central African Republic, broke down in tears and had to be supported by aides at graveside. President François Tombalbaye of Chad, who is being helped by French troops to fight nomadic rebels in his landlocked country, also wept, as did the wife of President Philibert Tsiranana, of the Malagasy Republic.

The Shah, wearing a dark coat and suit, told navy Capt. Philippe de Gaulle, the general's son, "It is with deep emotion that I fulfill this personal duty to pay homage on behalf of my people and country."

Marshal Chukov was the first official visitor to arrive in Colombey today—after more than 100,000 people had filed past the tomb where De Gaulle lies beside his daughter Anne.

"We remember that Gen. de Gaulle all his life defended France's interests," he told Capt. de Gaulle. Also paying a final graveyard tribute were President Hamani

France Bars Calendar for EEC Money

Cool to Central Body For Currency Union

PARIS, Nov. 13 (AP).—France today rejected some of the proposals by its Common Market partners for an economic and monetary union by 1980.

President Georges Pompidou told a cabinet meeting that France still remains faithful to the idea of such a union, but objected to setting a firm calendar now for its various stages.

Mr. Pompidou also indicated that the idea of creating a centralized body to direct the union is not "useful or desirable."

The Common Market Monetary Committee, headed by Pierre Werner, Luxembourg premier, had made recommendations for a central directorate, which would limit individual actions by member countries.

A Common Currency
The economic and monetary union points toward a common currency and closely coordinated tax and fiscal measures.

Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann told the cabinet that a report on development of economic relations between France and Russia would be published Monday.

Conversations on improved relations between the two countries have been continuing since Mr. Pompidou's October trip to Moscow.

The cabinet also heard a report on conversations Mr. Pompidou held yesterday with a number of chiefs of state and government who came to Paris for memorial services for Gen. de Gaulle. These included talks with Presidents Richard M. Nixon and Nikolai V. Podgorniy. No details were disclosed.

Mr. Pompidou said that the ceremonies for De Gaulle and the tributes paid him were the result of his "long action... a lesson for the future."

Cheaper Italian Cigarettes
ROME, Nov. 13 (UPI).—The government announced today a 14 percent reduction in the price of some cigarettes in a move to help tobaccoists compete with black market prices. The Ministry of Finance said that three brands of Italian cigarettes which now sell for 56 cents would be reduced to 48 cents.

Single Five-Year Transition Urged by EEC Unit for U.K.

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Nov. 13 (NYT).—The

executive authority of the Euro-

pean Economic Community has

moved toward a compromise on the

thorniest issue to come up so far

in British membership negotia-

tions—the length of the transition

period.

It has set its sights on a period

of five years for knocking down

industrial tariff walls between

Britain and the Six and for get-

ting British agriculture into line

with the EEC's common policies.

The five-year period would apply

also to the other candidates—

Ireland, Norway and Denmark.

Should the proposal be accepted

first by the EEC Council of Minis-

ters and then by the British, Brit-

ain would become a fully integrat-

ed member by Jan. 1, 1978.

Under the timetable currently

being considered, the bulk of the

negotiations would be undertaken

by next summer. If they are suc-

cessful, another year would elapse

before parliamentary ratification

of an entry treaty. Assuming no

repeal in the House of Commons,

Britain would join Jan. 1, 1973.

The transition period is aimed at

easing the shock of entry. Mem-

bership would mean a steep rise in

food prices in Britain, stiffer in-

dustrial competition and pay-

ments, estimated by the British

at \$1.1 billion a year, into the

EEC farm support fund.

Chief negotiator Geoffrey Rippon

has told the EEC that Britain

wants three years to swing in-

dustrial behind the EEC tariff walls

and six years to adapt in the farm

sector. But he has emphasized

that the position is "flexible."

French Foreign Minister Maurice

Schumann has repeatedly said

there must be a single transition

period for both industry and

agriculture.

The proposal of the EEC Com-

mission, the politically sensitive

multinational body which initiates

action within the community and

plays a key advisory role in the

negotiations, will appear in a paper

to be submitted to the Council of

Ministers next week.

A commission spokesman said

the thoughts of the executive body

on transitional arrangements are

not yet fully crystallized but that

the five-year proposal is firm.

Mr. Rippon has said Britain

needs longer even than six years

to phase in payments into the

farm fund.

Although the Netherlands and

West Germany have been sym-

pathetic on this point, the commis-

sion, informants said, has tentativ-

ly taken the view that full pay-

ments must also be made by the

end of five years.

British Will Try Berlin Youth for Shooting Russian

WEST BERLIN, Nov. 13 (Reu-

ters).—The man who confessed

shooting a Russian guard at the

Soviet war memorial in the British

sector of West Berlin last weekend

will be tried by a British military-

government court, it was announ-

ced here today.

The British military government said the decision to bring Ekkehard Weill, 21, before a British court was taken "in view of the fact that the wounded soldier is a member of the armed forces of one of the four powers having responsibility for Berlin."

Mr. Weill, who said he shot at the soldier to damage West German-Soviet relations, will, however, remain in West German custody. The soldier, Ivan Ivanovitch Tsherbak, was taken across the Berlin wall into East Berlin early Saturday morning, with bullet wounds in the arm and stomach. His condition was later reported not to be critical.

Almost 24 hours later West Berlin police arrested Mr. Weill after allegedly finding Nazi literature and weapons in his home. However, the weapon he says he used for the shooting is still missing.

Conversations on improved relations between the two countries have been continuing since Mr. Pompidou's October trip to Moscow.

The cabinet also heard a report on conversations Mr. Pompidou held yesterday with a number of chiefs of state and government who came to Paris for memorial services for Gen. de Gaulle. These included talks with Presidents Richard M. Nixon and Nikolai V. Podgorniy. No details were disclosed.

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German Theater

Dürrenmatt Work Without Grim Wit

By Betty Falkenberg

DUSSELDORF. — Friedrich Dürrenmatt, the Swiss playwright known to English speaking audiences chiefly as the author of "The Visit" (that grisly drama played by the Luntz in 1959) and "The Physicists" (acclaimed by European critics but a flop in the States), has written a new drama, "Portrait of a Planet," which has just had its first performance at the Düsseldorf Schauspielhaus. The planet is earth, and in 24 short sketches we are reminded that the very same kind of solar explosion which produced our planet could easily destroy it. More likely, however, is that man will destroy himself. Dürrenmatt, the moralist, is holding up the globe in his hands, shaking his head ruefully, and saying: "Look, by some fluke we were given a chance. Is this the most we can make of it?"

Already in an earlier play, "An Angel Comes to Babylon," he was driving home the same point. Always a lover of cabaret effects, in "Portrait of a Planet," Dürrenmatt openly embraces this form. Symmetry and counterpoint (elements of ornamental, rather than dramatic, design) determine the structure of the play. Quick changes of scene and characters (four men

A scene from Dürrenmatt's "Portrait of a Planet," with Wolfgang Arps and Edgar Walther.

Lore Schombach.

and four women play all the roles, with a minimum of props and a minimum of costumes; pinpoint the paradoxes.

Identical scenes are identical scenes in which life on earth has been reduced by human, not cosmic, catastrophe, to cannibalistic existence on an island. The stage is covered with debris, newspapers, helmets and corpses. Four men speculate idly on what life was like before, whether there were plants or animals or other planets. Like flies that live for a day they cannot, and do



not really care to, enviously either a past or a future. The dialogue in these scenes aims at a Beckett-like baldness. Moving back in time to when there was life on earth, we see four octogenarian women knitting away at the four corners of the small pedestal-arena stage. They are inmates of an old-age home. Each tells her life story: Poverty, riches, love and abandonment. Their worlds are small, self-centered, insignificant; their fates absurd, indifferent.

Later, the motif is repeated by four old men: A resigned (in both senses) socialist reformer, an atomic scientist, a former SS murderer and horticulturalist, and a reductionist painter. None seems to have found the key to the universe. All are either disillusioned or deluded human wrecks.

Two episodes stand out as models of imaginative staging: one all motion, the other a tableau. The first is a choreographic representation of a trip. The eight players come on stage laughing an infectious laughter whose crescendos and diminuendos are the quasi-musical accompaniment to their dance macabre. Couples come together, "feed" each other some drug, and after a brief spasm separate again, like atoms that bump and float apart—but in a vacuum.

The other episode, the last before the epilogue, has the players enter singly and kneel, forming a crude circle facing outward to the audience on all sides of the arena, intoning fragments of prayer. Over their

heads they hold tattered black umbrellas like a ruptured midnight sky. The simplicity of the device is eloquent and typifies the excellence of this production.

Erwin Axer, the Polish director (known for his staging of Mrożek's "Tango"), with the help of a young cast who seemed to work together in an atmosphere of joy and relaxation, created an evening of emotional force and wit humor that often exceeded the actual texts and situations provided by the author. For the play lacks both the grim wit and compact dialogue at which Dürrenmatt elsewhere excels. Here, the satire is all too plump, the statement all too plain. Dürrenmatt is at his best when he forces himself to adhere to the strictest dramatic forms. When he lets himself go, as he does here, the result is something less carefree than careless.

Pa. Cocktail Causes Quite a Flutter

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13 (AP)—A warning to look out for drunk pigeons in the vicinity of City Hall has been issued here.

The birds are being fed wheat soaked in tranquillizing drugs and 190-proof grain alcohol. This is the latest of some 30 attempts in the last century to rid the building of pigeons, city officials said.

Theoretically, when the pigeons become drugged enough, they fall to the ground to be picked up by city employees for extermination.

Theater in London

Morality Play Written in Brave, New Way

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The London theater seems bent on re-creating a cemetery in a horror movie. The moment I have in mind is when the graves crack open and things that once were living and thought to be decently buried clamber out. Nearly every old play that has not completely crumbled to dust is being revived and pointed in the direction of Spaulding Avenue. It's necrophilia time in the old town this season.

But there are two fresh and exceptional talents on show, one succeeding, one failing, but both attempting to make sense of the modern world, and both, understandably, operating outside the commercial circuit.

It is appropriate that Heathcote Williams' "AC/DC" should be staged at the Royal Court Theatre, which assisted the birth of a new wave of British playwrights with Osborne's "Look Back in Anger" in the 1950s and Edward Bond's "Saved" in the '60s. For Mr. Williams, like them, is a new and significant voice. He has written a brilliant play, vital and independent with energy, that uses language in a brave new way.

Underground

Admittedly, it is hard to find anyone who would agree with me. Few people over 30 will trust the play. Indeed, as the evening progressed (and the play got better) most of the older members of the audience left some bored, some uncomfortable, others shocked by the language. And the desultory applause at the end sounded like one hand clapping.

Many will find it meaningless, since it is written in code for the underground generation or its fellow-trippers, those who are turned on and tuned in. Mr. Williams is heavily influenced by William Burroughs' theories of mass media as a means of controlling people's minds and actions. He uses a similar mix of cybernetic and sexual—partly homosexual—imagery, language charged with great potential.

It is, in a way, a morality play—a struggle for the soul of Perowne, an alcoholic steeped by media. His Mephistopheles is Maurice, a psychopath who sends a postcard on a trip by giving him sugar soaked in his urine, since schizophrenia and LSD have a similar action.

Heathcote Williams has written a brilliant play, vital and incandescent with energy...

The good angel is Sadie, who remains a clear, black, head while all around her are losing their cool. When my revolution comes," she says, "everybody is going to be on television all the time."

For, through Sadie, Mr. Williams attacks the personality cults of the mass media, the confidence trick that substitutes pale fantasies for reality. Few popular heroes escape, many being castigated for diluting more original talents. Thus Marshall McLuhan is dismissed as "a Reader's Digest version of William Burroughs," and Elvis Presley condemned as a weak imitation of Arthur "Big Boy" Crudup. There is also a swinging assault on psychiatrists. R.D. Laing's existential attitude to madness and a rejection of those who cannot see beyond the use of drugs.

Finally, in a mystical and extraordinarily effective scene, as the lights dim and the stage whirls round, Sadie leads Perowne, makes him whole by trepanning his skull. I took this as a symbolic act of enlightenment, of opening the third eye; the eye of the soul. But it is possible that Mr. Williams means it literally. Not so long ago, the New York underground magazines featured advertisements recommending penicillin as a means of becoming permanently high by altering the blood pressure within the skull.

The Actors

The actors rise to the challenge of the play, and there are excellent performances from Henry Woolf as Maurice, the sinister agent of the Nova mob, from Victor Henry as Perowne, and, especially, from the tall and beautiful Sheila Scott Wilkinson as Sadie (she can tap my brain any time).

If you open your mind, the feedback from "AC/DC" is, I repeat, significant even in the British theater, the first play to explore fully and explain a generation's shift in sensibility. It ends its run on Nov. 28. See it, if you can.

Alan Burns is another writer who presents a media-saturated world. At the Open Space Theatre, Tottenham Court Road, there are words on the walls, television sets round the room, and newspapers pasted on the ceiling, together with a bombardment of noise from loudspeakers. His play, "Palach," directed by Charles Marowitz, explores the effectiveness of the death of the young Czech student who set fire to himself in Wenceslas Square on Jan. 16, 1969, after the Russians invaded his country.

Mr. Burns had said that he took as a starting point Breughel's painting of Icarus, in which the fall of the hero passes unheeded in a preoccupied world. As in his novel, he uses collage, juxtaposing random events. The audience sits on the rather uncomfortable floor of the theater while action takes place on four stages. A priest does a mock strip-tease as he recites the Lord's Prayer; a husband and wife converse entirely through advertising slogans; questions put by the Czech people to the invading Russians are answered by statements, taken out of a hat, that come from the day's newspapers. But, despite everyone's effort, it is less a play or a happening than an intellectual exercise that made little impression on me.

At the New Theatre, there is a revival of Terence Rattigan's 24-year-old play "The Winslow Boy," with Kenneth More in the actor-proof role of the barister Sir Robert Morton. It is Mr. Rattigan's best play, and still makes an excellent evening.

Around the Paris Galleries

La Jeune Peinture, Pavillon Beaux-Arts, 9 Rue de la Harpe, Paris, to Nov. 25. La Jeune Peinture devotes itself entirely to political subjects with results of varying interest. There are some amusing caricatures that play critical variations on the design on a French banknote. There are several rooms devoted to displays—sometimes propagandistic, sometimes factual—on Northern Ireland, the Palestinians, torture in Brazil and U.S. intervention in Latin America. There is one room devoted to some cheerfully impertinent transmutations of Francis Bacon's most venerated monuments, while another turns some familiar and sophisticated advertisements into well-made political cartoons about the situation in Greece. A mixed bag, to be sure, but if you are interested in political comment in art this is a place to go.

Desmoulin et Aguerre, 21, Rue de la Harpe, Paris, to Nov. 30. An excellent and varied collection of drawings and watercolors by 37 artists of the 19th century. Some beautiful, some charming, some curious. For beauty and charm there are Cézanne, Degas, Daubigny (a very good watercolor and several drawings), Signac, Lautrec, Bonnard. While among the curiosities there is a preliminary sketch to David's "Coronation of Napoleon," some typically studied attitudes by Gérardin and Delacroix, an almost surrealistic tower in a sketch by Victor Hugo and an interesting page of sketches by Van Gogh that includes elements later used in three of his paintings.

Silbermann, Galerie Lucien Durrand, 19, Rue Mazarine, Paris, to Dec. 8. This exhibition is titled "Silbermann, His Life and Work" and the two walls of the gallery carry the two, facing one another. "Life" is a set of chaotic annotations of a restricted number of colors, on canvas "Work" on the other hand, is a collection of literary-pictorial commentaries, neatly presented in the surrealist vein.

Darnaud, Galerie 9, Rue Beaux-Arts, to Nov. 25. Darnaud's present work, a well-structured abstract, pear-shaped, subdued in color, in temperature, and his still recourse to hints of myth, mutually reflecting their void calls to mind certain aspects of the nouveau roman, without gimmickry and serial dope.

Gilman, Galerie Darthea Spé, 6 Rue Jacques Callot, to Dec. 15. Gilman's work is a well-structured abstract, pear-shaped, subdued in color, in temperature, and his still recourse to hints of myth, mutually reflecting their void calls to mind certain aspects of the nouveau roman, without gimmickry and serial dope.

MICHAEL GIBSON

Rome Monuments

To Peace Is Back on View

ROME, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Ara Pacis, or monument to Roman peace, Augustus, has been stored to public view for 18 years behind brick walls. A new pavilion with walls, gift of the Rotary to Rome for the centennial that city as the Italian one was inaugurated yesterday.

At the start of World War II, the Ara Pacis covered with sandbags and closed in a brick pavilion to protect it from bombardment.

The Ara Pacis was around 13 BC to celebrate what the Romans believe to be a durable peace. Folio his victories in Spain and Augustus was hailed as "bringer of peace" to the Roman Empire.

Centuries later the Ara came to light again and 1888 was placed in its position close to the River.

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Louis XV & Louis XVI period armchairs.
Mahogany armchairs by G. JACOB.
Small tables — ivory shaped table signed by Canova, etc.
Mazarin desk — Chest of drawers — Serban piece.
AUBUSSON TAPESTRY
Public viewing: November 26 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

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21 Rue de l'Arche — Paris-6 — Tel.: 265-79-53
AUCTION SALE IN PARIS — HOTEL DROUOT
Friday, December 4, at 2:30 p.m. — Room 1.
Old paintings — XVIII Century Aubusson Tapestry
ANTIQUE GOLD AND SILVERWARE — XVIII CENT. GOLD BOXES
VERY BEAUTIFUL XVIII CENTURY FURNITURE
Chairs and furniture signed by
BOUDIN, DAUBICHE, SAUNIER, MIGNON, REIZELL, etc.
Public viewing: December 3, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Maitre Yves de CAGNY — Auctioneer
18 Rue Guersant — Paris-17e — Tel.: 380-22-27
AUCTION SALE IN PARIS — HOTEL DROUOT
Friday, December 11, at 2 p.m. — Room 1.
MODERN DRAWINGS AND PAINTINGS
by COIGNET, GOERG, DERAIN, VAN DONGEN, LUCE, VALADON, etc.
PAINTING by VASARELY: "Calais" (1958)
Rare lithographs by DAUMIER
XVIII century FURNITURE, several signed.
Corner cupboard of period between Louis XV and Louis XVI, signed by "N. PETIT."
Public viewing: Thursday, December 10, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Maitre Paul RENAUD Auctioneer
4 Rue de la Grande-Batterie, Paris-6.
Tel.: 770-48-55, Tel.: "Drouot 2200".
AUCTION SALE IN PARIS
HOTEL DROUOT
Wednesday, November 18, at 2:15 p.m. — Room 10
Rare OLD PAINTINGS
German, Flemish and Italian schools end of XVII and beginning of XVIII century.
2) Monday, November 30, at 2 p.m. — Room 7.
PRINTS
by FOUJITA, GOTA, LAURENCE, UTRILLO
RODIN "Dante"
MODERN PAINTINGS
FRANCOIS, LEBASQUE, LUCE, LEBASQUE
Expert: Mlle. Calais
Catalogue on request.

Maitre André PERIGOS, Auctioneer
31 Rue de la Paix, Paris-1e — Tel.: 321-11-74.
AUCTION SALE IN PARIS — HOTEL DROUOT
Thursday, November 19 & Friday, November 20, Room 7.
Collection of
"MONTGOLFIER BALLOON DECORATIONS"
XVIII-CENTURY OBJECTS ART & CURIOS
Rare 17th & 18th century tapestries with balloon decorations.
IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF AERONAUTIC BOOKS
Works in French, Montgolfier balloon decorated bindings.
Public viewing: Wednesday, November 18, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Maitre Marc FERRI — Auctioneer
44 Rue Vivienne, Paris-2e — Tel.: 331-11-34.
AUCTION SALES IN PARIS
1) PALAIS GALLERIA — December 2, at 2 p.m. — Room 21.
MODERN PAINTINGS by BUFFET, DUFY
Public viewing: November 28 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. and from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m.
2) HOTEL DROUOT — December 2, at 2 p.m. — Room 21.
PAINTINGS by KAPAL, LE FAUCONNIER, A. MARCHAND
XVIII-Century Flemish tapestry — Art Circa 1900: GALLIE, DAUM, LAURENCE chandelier, XVIII, XIX-CENTURY FURNITURE & OBJECTS D'ART
Public viewing: December 1st, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Important paintings
Public viewing: December 6 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. and from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m.
3) PALAIS GALLERIA — December 7, p.m. — at 2:30 p.m.
Important paintings
Public viewing: December 6 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. and from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m.
4) HOTEL DROUOT — December 11, at 2 p.m. — Room 10.
XVIII, XVIII, XIX-Century PRINTS & DRAWINGS
Public viewing: December 10 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Maitre SOURMAIS — 32 Rue Richer, Paris-9e.
Tel.: 770-55-35.
AUCTION SALE IN PARIS — HOTEL DROUOT
Wednesday, November 25, at 2 p.m. — Room 6.
OLD & MODERN PAINTINGS
Important portrait by Antoine GROS
Panel by PINACQUE
Sculptures by POMPON
RENAISSANCE & XVIII-century Chairs and Furniture
BRUSSELS & FLEMISH Tapestries
Public viewing: Tuesday, November 24, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Maitre MAIGNAN, Auctioneer
6 Rue de la Michodière, Paris-2e — Tel.: 47-71-52.
AUCTION SALE IN PARIS — HOTEL DROUOT
Monday, December 14, at 2 p.m. — Room 14
NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTION
Public viewing: December 12 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Maitre Christian DELORME Auctioneer
3 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris-10.
Tel.: 505-47-45.
AUCTION SALES IN PARIS
HOTEL DROUOT
Room 11, Monday, November 22, at 2 p.m.
FAR EAST OBJECTS D'ART
Carved stone statu — Thai period
XVIII century OBJECT D'ART and FURNITURE OBJECTS
OLD PORCELAIN & EARTHENWARE
Rare Chantilly — Meissen — Noyon
Saint-Germain — Vincennes pieces.
XVIII & XVIII Century SILVERWARE
Various XVIII & XVIII-century sculptures.
Brought by Bagatti.
Expert: M. Cottreau, Portier, J. and J. L. L. L.
Public viewing: Saturday, November 21, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

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Tel.: 505-47-45.
AUCTION SALE IN PARIS
HOTEL DROUOT
Wednesday, November 18, at 2 p.m. — Room 1.
PAINTING by E. MAÏS
KING, 45 and SOUTHERN DIAMOND
XVIII-CENTURY SILVERWARE & FURNITURE
Public viewing: Tuesday 17 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

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Tel.: 505-47-45.
AUCTION SALES IN PARIS
HOTEL DROUOT
1) Monday, November 22, at 2 p.m. — Room 1.
XVIII century FURNITURE and CHAIRS
2) Tuesday, November 24, at 9 p.m. — Room 10.
IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS
by DALI, KANDINSKY, VAN DONGEN, GUILLAUMEIN, etc.
KANDINSKY "View of Tula" (1904)
Brought by RODIN
Public viewing: November 24, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Reception: M. L. L. L.
Major: Nigel Fraser, Fiddling Lodge, Tiverton, Devon. Tel.: WILKESIDE 260.

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advertising in Saturday editions of the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

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MARKET

Ballooning Art
18th Century

By Soren Melikian

On June 13, 1783, when the Montgolfier brothers, Joseph and Jacques, presented their first balloon to the public, it was a "canevas" or a "tent" made of paper. The balloon was inflated with smoke from a fire. It was on Aug. 27 before Louis XVI and the Versailles. Soon, everybody was ballooning and soon lighter-than-air was showing up as a subject of learned and not erudite.

Port of memorabilia that will be sold at Hotel Drouot by auctioneer André L. Drouot, the assistance of experts D. Roussier, M.G. Blazot (books) and Jean Lacombe (objets d'art). Almost all the image of a balloon soaring in the 18th-century porcelain from the workshops, the luxuriously bound "L'Art de la Balloonnade" (The Art of Ballooning) by the Montgolfier brothers, in one case the tinted in polychrome on a breakfast in another, it appears as delicate applied on the handle of a fan.

Proportions that the fan reached such objects as balloons, as they are rare, are exceedingly rare today. Thursday will be the first of its 1835, according to Mr. Perigot. The collection, which belonged to the Jean Lucien Barthou, was auctioned in 1885.

In 1783, with its blend of genuine earnest and amateurish experimenting, of light-hearted fun, is characteristic of the 18th-century French. And characteristic of the 18th-century French is the "L'Art de la Balloonnade" (The Art of Ballooning) by the Montgolfier brothers, in one case the tinted in polychrome on a breakfast in another, it appears as delicate applied on the handle of a fan.

Publications include a work by Abbé Berthollet, a professor of physics of the University of Lyon, who had some pretty heavy stuff to do in the advantages that physics and that can be derived from aerostatic.

loon craze wasn't limited to France. In English inventor and scholar John Smeaton, who called his work "to be Greek then was to be in—out in a few hundred pages, the narrative of a balloon expedition, the eight (sic) of September, 1783, minutes made during the voyage; improvement of balloons and mode by steam." The work was Chester for the author. And it is the great rarities sought by bibliophiles.

As soon caught on to the fed—and a theater. A comedy in three acts, "Follies de la Tuilerie" (The Follies of the Tuileries), was printed in 1783. It is left behind on the technical necessity of Zambecari of Bologna and (ancient) Lunardi, an Italian living in Scotland, published in London in 1783. The volume with fine etchings, so not recorded in any of the standard balloon bibliography, is to be of too.

great Leibnitz was dragged into the journalism writing in the Mercure de France. He demonstrated that his philosophical (and long extracts) were at the root of technology. Kings were expected to when experiments were made. When Sweden came to visit Louis XVI, of Sweden had to be a new experiment by Montgolfier. There were deadly accidents. Perhaps that is why the king

ROME: The Best of Giacometti

Giacometti, sculpture, drawings, French Villa Medici, Through Closed Mondays.

It's first self-portrait of 17 is a clue to the of the mature artist. The portrait look astounded early self-portraits, turns from private have been rarely to public before. The are mysterious and chided by a demented, specially some of ones, but the imposter is diluted. The surrealism de-man on wheels, from is, is most likely the it.

are in the grays of streams of Giacometti's Switzerland, white or coal or ting back and forth human outline; ray-small apple sitting on a table top; immense distances of house to mountain.

ing it is the same; is, fast lines exploring a luminous self-portrait is a face such a minimum clothing but a pair of hands.

The austere lush-ness in the painter's white gutter, the drawings, stand on. In the end, words get.

Installation un-derstands and against masonry of the old French Academy usual public appearance of the work make the best modern ever shown in



Alberto Giacometti

Basel, Giacometti's home town, famed for its caustic wit. This wit, which serves not only to loosen century-old Protestant inhibitions but, with floats and tableaux by groups of mummies, hilariously illustrates the grotesque political and social blunders of the preceding years. The potter's wheel, which possesses "Tinguely's clockwork" shake with glass over the seriousness of those who believe in past and present technology. Here the least complicated machine is the best; snapping shut rhythmically, it is plainly the soul of the French bidet. Another piece of plumbing whirling on an oil drum was stopped just in time from dancing itself blindly into the lap of an important museum personage at the opening. Though they seem to be engaged in a life of their own, a trace, a St. Vitus dance, each of the pieces made of old machine parts can be started or stopped by the viewer with a foot pedal.

Picasso, Marborough, Via Gregoriana 5, Through November. A row of people at a corridor stare out, almost-eyed, in soft gray and black arabesques. The picture is both funny and moving; the master himself is in the left foreground. It reminds you of a similar group, the Montmartre "family" who posed for Marie Laurencin circa 30 years ago. Besides this picture,

which makes the show worthwhile, there are some recent bumpy-go-lucky nudes and faces dashed out in various oil styles in clear color, some drawings and prints, and two big oils of large, stylized creatures painted in 1963 and 1968.

Contemporary Masters. Nuova Pesa. Via del Vantiaggio 45. Through November. The gallery opens under new ownership with a wide range of masters of Italian and international fame. Not only is there a sparkling De Pisis portrait, fluffy Tosi landscapes, an inventive Lucini, delicately traced Semeghini, Morandi still-lives, strange views by Savinio, a fierce Ligabue tiger and De Chirico of the best period, but a fragrant Duffy marine, some motifs by Max Ernst, lesser Chagalls and Miros, some good, new, gay Picassos.

Florence Tomes. Galleria Tri-nita. Via Gregoriana 50A. Through November. The work of Tomes, not well known outside Italy, has a poetic, brooding quality. In these watercolors and drawings, found after his death in 1969, one is struck by the clear mountain air that seems to come from them. The villages and people of his home highlands in Piemonte, huddling in winter or summer melancholy, are drawn modestly to the point of awkwardness. But they are informed by a true sensibility.

Gianni Colombo. Mane. Via del Piume 9. Through Nov. 26. The Milan artist fills two rooms with kinetic effects. In one, white light squares projected on walls and ceiling grow and recede calmly and soothingly; in another, tinted light trajectories tilt and bow in staggered rhythm, faintly reminding you of life on shipboard or a room near a Venice canal. Neither light environment is quite a trip, but the reflections come close to a pleasant experience in nature. They are not far from interior decoration; still, they make up one of the cleanest and freshest shows in Rome.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

EMILY GENAUER

The Pittsburgh International—An Unnecessary Trip

PITTSBURGH—Now why would I find an oversized, sculptured female made in the newly opened International Exhibition at Pittsburgh's Carnegie Institute so incredibly revolting?

Because the figure, though cast in bronze, is painted seductive shades of pink? Because the sculptor then pasted fake blond hair to the painted bronze in the expected places?

Because she stands in the traditional "provocative" position, bent forward at the waist, breasts dangling, rump swelling? Ridiculous. More explicit nudity, even images of copulation, are commonplace today (and Picasso, painting them, can leave me limp with admiration). Pop artists and the "new realists" who followed them have been making nakedness a metaphor, sometimes witty and sometimes bitter, for effective social commentary.

Butler

I'm revolted because that pink-painted bronze was made by no young sculptor imitating the painted plastic nudes of the popular pop artist Frank Gally, but by Reg Butler, one of Great Britain's best-known artists. Butler is the sculptor who, back in the fifties, when World War II was still a raw, agonizing memory, was awarded first prize by a distinguished jury in an international competition for a monument to "The Unknown Political Prisoner" to be erected in a city unspecified but generally understood to be Berlin.

His model, a construction of metal pipes, didn't offend me because it was abstract (abstract shapes, if they are dynamic, forceful, universal symbols, can communicate with power and immediacy even to the millions of unsophisticated viewers for whom a monument should have meaning). It was chic, shallow, unfeeling, and therefore fraudulent as a creative interpretation or commentary on the tragic theme of political oppression and imprisonment.

Veteran of unnumbered art world battles, I can remember none where the international art establishment fought me. I had a small, literal, middle-class mind, etc. The controversy ended when a bitter survivor of a German concentration camp struck out at the model in a London museum exhibition. The project was abandoned.

That made in Pittsburgh should have made me feel good. I guess, proving I'd been right on Butler the first time. In its own way it's as chic, cheap, shallow, unfeeling as his "Monument for an Unknown Political Prisoner." What upset me was realizing the Establishment is still taken in by vulgar, opportunistic, meaningless nonsense.

The Rest

The rest of the Carnegie exhibition, latest in a series which for almost 75 years made regular trips to Pittsburgh obligatory for the American art world wanting to know what artists were doing at home and abroad,

is a mixed affair no longer warranting national attention. For Pittsburghers, especially if they're collectors who prefer to shop at home, yes. But the show no longer even attempts to reach that exceedingly difficult goal, stature as an objective roundup by an informed observer choosing the best of what's happening, whether it's to his taste or not.

Instead it's a totally idiosyncratic selection in which some very good things can't possibly compensate for inexcusable omissions and emphases. Why, for instance, a sudden rash of abstract expressionism at this late date when even its strongest adherents are sick of it—or paint

as if they are? Why is the Dutch-centered COBRA group (mid-20th-century abstract expressionism with a touch of the demonic) out in such force (let hand are Cornelia, Alechinsky, Heerup, Jörn, Luciebert, Pedersen, Reinhold)? Why, in a special gallery given to living modern masters, among them Picasso, Max Ernst, Henry Moore, Joseph Alber, Louise Nevelson, Mark Tobey, Alexander Calder, Dubuffet didn't make this august company; he's with the rank and file? Why didn't make the show at all, are the little-known Bram van Velde and Henri Michaux included?

Pittsburgh, take it away. Back in New York the big-

gest event is an Odilon Redon exhibition on view at the Acquavella Galleries to benefit the Lenox Hill Hospital.

It's too big. Redon, French symbolist artist, first introduced to the American public in the famous 1913 Armory Show, was long counted a "painter's painter." I don't know why. His typical flower pieces in oils and pastel have built-in popular appeal. The best are delicate and mysterious, somehow a microcosm of whatever is pure and lovely in life. ("Blake's" "heaven in a wild flower" is what they invariably bring to my mind). Most of them are so monotonously decorative as to recall the illustrations in a greenhouse catalogue.

LONDON: Making an Art of Photography

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, Nov. 13. Angela Flowers in the short time she has had her gallery at 13 Lisle Street, W.C.2, has built up an enviable reputation as an avant-garde gallery. Her latest show, of photographs by Adrian Flowers, is the most exciting to date.

It is probably difficult for Americans or Continental Europeans, where photography has been considered a fine art, to understand the prejudice against it in England, where, like painting in watercolor, everyone sees a little photography, and that usually badly.

The Flowers exhibition is all of color photographs, and chiefly of "ordinary" subjects—still lifes with fruit, a tomato, an apple, a uniform, a number of landscapes from Israel, Egypt, India, Ireland—but brilliantly conceived and composed. Most extraordinary of all is the portrait of a Bald Rex cat, which has captured all the mystery and liveliness of these singular animals.

Another remarkable London first is that of drawings by the German Horst Janssen at the Marlborough Fine Art, 39 Old Bond Street. The drawings, conceived on classical lines, and of the most erotic nature (for so I find them, though some have told me differently), are to a degree influenced, one would imagine, by Klimt, Schiele and Bellmer. But Janssen carries the work a stage further than the Austrians, and does not so commingle his sexes

"The Dead Christ," by Cima da Conegliano, on view at Wildenstein, London.



mountains in "In Memory." These are strange, disturbing and intensely original works, not easy to read in depth, but worth the energy expended in doing so.

Another haunted and haunting artist is the Englishman Peter Unsworth, holding his fourth one-man show at the Piccadilly Gallery, 15a Cork Street. He used to make rather quiet green paintings of English gardens viewed from the drawing room, or cricket on the village green, and so on. But his recent work, though chiefly and ostensibly concerned with golf courses, has taken on a new and sinister complexion. Police searches are taking place even as the golfer swings for his bunker shot; a man is attacked by a dog; sunbathers strip off behind the shrubs which form part of the golfing hazard; and some of the sunbathers sprawled out at the edge of the course might well be the mangled victims of some secret attack.

Wildenstein and Company, 147 New Bond Street, has been holding a series of loan exhibitions from provincial museums and art galleries, for the benefit of the particular gallery whose work has been selected. It is currently the turn of the Friends of the City Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham. The entry fee is three shillings (36 cents) to see a selection of two dozen of the City Gallery's best oil master paintings. This would be cheap at three times the price; for where else is one likely to see a Simone Martini, an Isenbrandt triptych, a Guido Reni, a Carlo Dolci, two Claude Lorrains, a Pellegrini and a Guardi, all gathered together in one room, and looking their freshest and best.

New Movies in New York

Lukewarm Applause for 'Ryan's Daughter'

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—This is how critics for The New York Times rate the new films: "Ryan's Daughter" marks a new apogee in (David Lean's) increasingly picturesque—and vacuous—19th-century romanticism, report recent Canby.

The film is Lean's 15th and his third in collaboration with writer Robert Bolt ("Lawrence of Arabia" and "Dr. Zhivago"). Starring Robert Mitchum (this casting as Ross Ryan's "nice, quite prissy husband is a terrible mistake"), Trevor Howard (who "has a great deal of fun as the tough, sloppy old priest") and Sarah Miles ("lovely and anxious and appealing as Ross"), the movie is set in an Irish village (Keshmurry) in 1916 with the Irish uprising as a backdrop. The most spectacular role in the film, Canby says, is that of the village idiot (John Mills) who comes across like the "Bunchback of Notre Dame." The Irish uprising is "just there," as is "the drearily ever-present Maurice Jarre score." Canby concedes that this "kind of extravagant film making is often lovely to look at," but "it becomes, toward the third hour, as boring as cloud-watching."

"Where's Poppa," directed by Carl Reiner, starring George Segal, is commended by Roger Greenspan as "an exceptionally viable mixture of local jokes and black comedy." Segal plays a small-time New York lawyer, a dutiful son living at home with his aged mother (Ruth Gordon), whom he would dearly love to put into an old people's home. With the exception of Miss Gordon, who, the reviewer says, "continues to play old age without conviction," all of the performers are "pretty good." And Irish Van Devere, as the nurse Segal hires for his mother and falls in love with himself, "proves a commendable complexity, precision and gentleness."

"Sexual Practices in Sweden," written and directed by Karl Hanson and produced by William P. Martinson, got a cold reception in Vincent Canby's review. The critic said the film consisted of three couples separately demonstrating "more or

less conventional coital positions that are no more indigenous to Sweden than they are to New York City." A group called the Svenska Institute of Sexual Response sponsored the movie.

"Groupies," a film by Ron Dorfman and Peter Nevard, is good in its genre according to Roger Greenspan. "As practitioners in the art of funky documentary they (co-directors Dorfman and Nevard) demonstrate skill, taste and tact." How you respond to the film about the young (mostly) women (mostly) who pursue rock stars with the announced purpose of getting them to bed, "will depend in large measure upon how you are disposed toward that subject," admits the critic. He, himself, is "rather intrigued."

"Perfect Friday," directed by Peter Hall, starring Ursula Andress as the smashing blonde Lady Dorset, David Warner as her husband, is a "bale caper" movie, Canby says, asking why

a director as talented as Hall was attracted to this "most rigid, most uninteresting of genres." The Dorsets and a friend (Stanley Baker) elaborate a scheme to steal \$200,000. Hall and his scriptwriters (Anthony Greville-Bell and C. Scott Forbes) "observe all the conventions of the genre, up to and including the final obligatory twist that always must be a variation on failure." Despite his objections, Canby acknowledges that Hall has made an intelligent and quietly funny film about three eccentrics.

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FELIX VERCEL NEW YORK PRESENTS EXCLUSIVELY COUTELAS november 5 through november 21 9, AVENUE MATIGNON PARIS 8 - TEL 256-25-19		adami peintures récentes Galerie Maeght 13 rue de Téhéran Paris 8		CRANE KALMAN Gallery 178 Brompton Road, S.W.3 Paintings by VILLARD, MARQUET, VLAAMING, MONDRIAN, NICHOLSON, MASSON, etc. Daily 10-6, Sat. 10-4, Tel.: 584 7888.		GREAT JEWELLERY BY DESIGN and now open at 17/18 Old Bond Street, W.1. A permanent exhibition of unique pieces by unique artists in gold and precious stones. Mondays to Fridays. Tel.: 481 7889.	
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AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcome. Send for free booklet to: VANTAGE Press, 320 W. 21 St., New York, N.Y., U.S.A.		GALERIE JUANITA MORDO, S.A. Spanish modern Art November JOSE GARCILLO Villanueva 7. Tel.: 723-11-72. MADRID		ROME MARLBOROUGH — 5 Via Gregoriana PICASSO OILS MATCHRITA, Via Giulia, 108. OILS by ARMANDO PIZZINATO OBELISCO, 148 Via Sistina Framliffs & Antres Art salvage and Maitres d'aujourd'hui. SCHNEIDER, Rampa Mignanelli, 10. Sculptures by ALDO CASON.			
KNOEDLER & Co. OLD DRAWINGS XVIII, XVIII, XIXth Century NEW YORK LONDON		MADRID Galeria Juanita Mordo, S.A. Spanish modern Art November JOSE GARCILLO Villanueva 7. Tel.: 723-11-72. MADRID		VIENNA GALERIE ARIADNE , Seckstr. 6, 53 28 St. Modern Austrian Art, Graphics.			

Emphasis Shift on China

The United States has finally shifted the emphasis to where it belongs on the question of China's representation in the United Nations. It is stressing the importance of retaining a UN membership for Taiwan rather than the bankrupt case for barring the door of the world organization to a Peking government that controls a quarter of the world's population.

"The United States is as interested as any in this room to see the People's Republic of China play a constructive role among the family of nations," Ambassador Christopher H. Phillips told the General Assembly. Unfortunately, the Nixon administration is not yet "interested" enough to take a positive initiative with a resolution to admit Peking while conserving an Assembly seat for Taiwan. It is, however, signaling member states that it would at least acquiesce if such a move was forthcoming.

Evidently that approach cannot materialize at this Assembly. Both Taiwan and Peking still formally oppose it. Debate is already under way on an 18-nation resolu-

tion that calls specifically for Taiwan's expulsion as well as for the seating of Peking. That resolution seems doomed because the Assembly is expected first to decide again that China's representation is an "important question" on which a two-thirds majority is required.

The tragedy here is that for a period of ten years or more the United States could easily have mustered overwhelming support for the notion of UN representation for both Chinese governments. Now it may find itself in a last-ditch effort over the next year or two to salvage a membership for Taiwan.

Acceptance of separate membership has gained ground even among ardent supporters of Chiang Kai-shek. An influential pro-Nationalist Chinese newspaper in Hong Kong has urged Taiwan to accept this solution in order to preserve a role in the world community. At least Washington has now taken cautious first steps in the right direction, encouraging some experienced diplomat to believe that this course may yet succeed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Jews, Russia and Israel

"What it all comes down to," a young Jew who had left Moscow told writer Ben Wattenberg earlier this year, "is that they want us to disappear. Not to leave, but to disappear quietly into the surroundings. But we won't. We will retain our identity, hopefully outside Russia, but in Russia if necessary. We will be Jews, real Jews, come what may." This is an accurate summary of one of the most remarkable developments inside the Soviet Union in years: The growth within a submerged and officially persecuted community of a sense of pride and peoplehood, that sense expressing itself not merely in demands for equal treatment under Soviet law within the Soviet Union, but in a passion to emigrate to Israel. Only there, an increasing number of Soviet Jews have come to believe, can they lead decent lives as human beings and as Jews.

This development has come as a surprise to many who had noted the previously sparse, furtive and pathetic quality of Jewish life in the Soviet Union, a country in which official anti-Semitism remains a dark fact. But the awakening to group consciousness of many other sleeping communities elsewhere in the world also touched Soviet Jewry. Especially important was the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. Its sequence of threat to Israeli survival, and deliverance from the threat, provoked a tide of Jewish self-discovery. The Jewish renaissance in Russia drew strength from and added strength to the broad-based human rights movement in the country. Similarly, it suffered from neo-Stalinist practices that afflicted writers

and intellectuals, young people, Ukrainians and other Soviet minorities.

The Soviet Jewish renaissance has had one unique quality: For many, fulfillment requires not just better treatment by the Kremlin but departure from the country. It scarcely need be pointed out that, with Moscow moving close to the Arabs' side, Soviet Jews could not have chosen a worse moment to appeal to go to Israel. Even so, with stunning courage, thousands of them have legally petitioned for exit visas. A few, in their desperation, have tried to flee. Last summer one group evidently tried to hijack an airplane—their trial begins next Friday. The Kremlin has fought back by trying to identify an interest in emigration with treason.

It is to aid these people, who want only to avail themselves of a right—emigration—taken for granted by a free people, that foreign friends of Soviet Jews have voiced their concern. A year ago the Israeli government abandoned discretion for political confrontation and began to speak up for Soviet Jews in all available forums. Its purposes are to help some get out and to keep faith with the rest. In Washington there have been dozens of demonstrations in behalf of Soviet Jews. At a dinner on Sunday the American Jewish Committee will honor 17 of them currently in prison for trying to assert their rights: the speaker is to be a former American ambassador to Moscow, Charles Bohlen. For as long as the Soviet government "imprisons" a Jewish community which yearns to leave, free men will want to ease its fate.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Whale of an Argument

Arguments against selling warships to South Africa are demolished by the news from South Georgia. The Russians, it is disclosed, have been trying to buy whaling stations on this tiny British-owned island in the South Atlantic.

As there are hardly any whales left it is clear that naval requirements prompted this Soviet move, which has fortunately been frustrated by the Foreign Office.

The Soviets are without question maneuvering for a position from which to threaten Europe's trade routes. Defense of the Cape of Good Hope is of paramount importance to Great Britain. The government's case for promoting naval cooperation with South Africa is overwhelming.

—From the Daily Express (London).

The Allies and Poland

The West German talks with Poland are still showing all the signs of being extremely difficult. It still looks more likely than not that a treaty will be signed eventually, since both sides must have gone into the negotiations knowing that it would be a disaster if they came to nothing.

Failure now would set back the whole process of rapprochement in Central Europe immeasurably. Success, however, is still a long way off and the chances of Mr. Brandt going to Warsaw to sign a treaty before the end of the year are not encouraging.

The issue is the Oder-Nesse line. It now seems that the West Germans would like a prior statement or declaration from each of the four Allied powers giving their interpretation of the future agreement. This would avoid some of the difficulties that arose from the Potsdam agreement's stipulation that the final delimitation of the frontier must await a peace settlement. It means on the Western side a joint statement

now welcoming the Bonn-Warsaw pact and Bonn's recognition of the frontier. This ought not to be impossible to give.

—From the Guardian (London).

Courageous Russian

Mr. Rostropovich's letter to the leading Russian newspapers moves one as much by its courage and humanity as the situation he describes in the Soviet politically controlled cultural world disgusts one by its repressive brutality.

It is particularly admirable that he, as a performing musician who is not called on to express any opinions in the course of his work, should deliberately enter this dangerous arena as the champion of the true and timeless traditions of Russian art.

In all cases like this the Kremlin must weigh the desire to inflict exemplary punishment against fear of international damage to the Soviet image. Over the past few years the Kremlin's damning spot has been creeping almost to the top of the list of offending names. But will the Kremlin risk notices outside the concert halls in the world's capitals saying: "We regret that Mr. Rostropovich cannot appear tonight because he is in a Siberian labor camp for advocating cultural freedom?"

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

NATO Problem

It is to be hoped that during the three weeks which remain before the Europeans (in NATO) take their final decision, the governments concerned will wake up to the realities of the situation.

One thing is certain: If they fail to satisfy Congress and American troops are withdrawn from Europe, they will have to spend much more on their defense than any of them envisage at the moment.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 14, 1895

CONSTANTINOPLE—The Porte has made a reply to the six Powers on the subject of the measures it is taking to re-establish order in the disturbed districts of Asia Minor. The statement affirms that 80,000 men of the reserves have been called out to be distributed among the districts requiring them. It also adds that the governors of various provinces have forwarded reports affirming that increased tranquility is manifesting itself generally. The destitute are, moreover, being housed and fed at the expense of the government.

Fifty Years Ago

November 14, 1920

LOS ANGELES—Charles Chaplin registered genuine despair today when his beautiful 33-year-old wife, known as Mildred Harris in the movie world, was granted alimony of \$200,000. Mrs. Chaplin charged desertion, claiming that her husband frequently went out and stayed out for many hours, saying that he wanted to walk around and think. While this was regarded as humorous, those who best know the comedian, a man given to moods and moroseness, agree that it is probably exactly what he did.



'Maybe Just One More for the Road'

The Failings of Charisma

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—Now that Charles de Gaulle is gone, it is clear that the remaining political managers of the world are a different breed from the heroic leaders of the last generation. Even on his way to the grave, the dead de Gaulle somehow managed to retain the gift of grace, even a glint of magic, and make the living presidents and prime ministers seem rather plain.

Still, after you admire the ability of a man to direct his life and manage his death, you have to move on, with due reverence, to an awkward question. Does heroism really work? What does it leave behind? What of the weakness of greatness?

For Charles de Gaulle—for himself and his own nationalistic vision of his mission—his leadership worked. He restored the confidence of a defeated nation, and he may have established presidential authority and political stability in his new constitution. This is quite an achievement, but is it a model for the coming age? Dramatic personal leadership in the postwar world has not been a great success. It is good theater and good journalism. It is a positive and often decisive force in old, defeated countries and new struggling countries for a time, but the record of the last quarter-century suggests that the theatrical politicians are better at making headlines than at making history.

Nasser Thwarted

President Nasser in Egypt came to power to create a social revolution and lift his people out of misery, but got diverted by the power of his personality into dreams of an Arab empire and the conquest of Israel and in the end he lost his wars against Israel, his revolution to the Arab guerrillas, and his life. He was a remarkable personality, in many ways a good man, but life is too short, and charismatic leadership somehow didn't work.

The postwar world has produced quite a few leaders who repeated their own versions of this same story of limited success. Kwame Nkrumah led Ghana to independence through the force of his personality and then overplayed his hand and was overthrown in 1966.

Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia, Sukarno in Indonesia, Habib Bourguiba in Tunisia—all in different circumstances—dramatized the politics of personality and propaganda but ran into deep trouble. Fidel Castro has had a comparable experience: he has mastered the art of being popular, but not the complicated problems of growing sugarcane, exporting and importing, or governing the urban and rural populations of his island.

So maybe there is something to be said for the remaining world leaders at the De Gaulle memorial service at Notre Dame in Paris who seemed such a dim and undramatic lot. In the company of mourners, we did not have the leadership symbols of a generation ago. We had Pompidou instead of De Gaulle, Richard Nixon instead of Franklin Roosevelt, Nikita Khrushchev instead of Stalin, Edward Heath instead of Winston Churchill.

It cannot be an accident that suddenly the world has run out of heroes, the technicians and the bureaucrats have taken over in all the major capitals of the world.

It cannot be explained by ideology. The plain fact is that we have no spectacular personalities left like De Gaulle in world politics, no dominant philosophers or preachers, or editors or university presidents.

De Gaulle was a 19th-century symbol—self-assured, authoritarian, a believer in a world that does not believe, but believes in believing, a private man who went back to his village to die and even defied the leaders of the world to come to his grave.

In personal terms, in national terms, his life was a triumph. He dramatized the 19th-century ideal of the leader.

Unworkable Style

There was never a suggestion of material or moral corruption in his personal life, but his ideal of personal leadership, glorious as it was to him and for France, does not really work in a world where individualism and nationalism are overwhelmed by the larger needs of common action to deal with common problems in the world.

What De Gaulle proved, like Nasser, Bourguiba, Sihanouk, Nkrumah, Sukarno, Castro and many others since the end of the last world war, is that personal leadership may be exciting and may work for a while, but it is not decisive. The modern problems of economics, military arms, imports, exports, unemployment, hunger, balance of payments and all the rest are too complicated to be banished by charisma, by personal magnetism and eloquence.

De Gaulle is a symbol of our regret. He fought for the nostalgic and lost world of our dreams, and therefore many people wept at his grave. But it is not an accident that the remaining mourners and leaders of the world—Nixon, Heath, Pompidou, Brezhnev, Kosygin, Brandt, Sato—seem rather dull and pedestrian. For they are dealing with the dull and pedestrian problems of the world, and it may be that in the end they will deal with these complicated and devilish problems more effectively than the heroic leaders of the past.

An Enormous Presence Is Gone

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—Gen. Charles de Gaulle was one of those great men whose achievement must be left to the judgment of history. But his greatness is beyond question, and a footnote on the special way he used his own grandeur, almost as a comic accessory, is perhaps worth setting down.

It was a trait he strongly shared with his two fellow giants, Winston Churchill and Konrad Adenauer. But it is an American trait, at least since Abraham Lincoln; so the use of grandeur as something close to a comic accessory needs a bit of descriptive explanation. Consider, for example, the historic moment in October, 1962, when another man was leading in grandeur, Dean Acheson, was sent to England and to France with the news of the Soviet missiles in Cuba.

It was a remarkable journey, in and of itself. The plane provided by President Kennedy first of all touched down in total darkness, at an English military airfield, where Acheson was met by Ambassador David Bruce. By fairly dramatic State Department order, Bruce, who had no idea of what was up, was carrying a large pistol. By his own good sense, he was also carrying a bottle of whisky.

In a darkened hangar, somewhat aided by the whisky, Acheson transmitted to Bruce the intelligence data that Bruce, in turn, was to pass to Prime Minister Macmillan. Then Acheson flew on to Paris, to be met in secrecy once again, to be sped to the Elysee Palace and to be introduced through cellar byways that finally led to President de Gaulle's office.

Poise, Above All

The enormous presence behind the rather small desk offered the usual politenesses that are required to welcome a distinguished guest. But when that was over, there were no eager questions about the reason for this extraordinary mission. Instead, with glacial calm, De Gaulle sat back in his chair, looked down his nose

to himself, "Damn fool! I'd like to kill all the damn fools!"

"Ah, monsieur, a vast program," the comment, dripping with irony, finally came from the other end of the room, and that, once again, was that.

Yet it was not only in these ways that Charles de Gaulle was unique. Twenty years ago, soon after he chose exile, I myself learned to him, in London, the phrases of French culture for an hour and a half.

All that he prophesied then seemed almost insanely improbable. But all came true in the end. Ten years ago, when he was still settling the Algerian affair, I saw him show more cold courage, in the face of a viciously hostile mob, than I have ever seen any man show in war. In such a situation, history's final verdict, we shall not see his like again.

De Gaulle was a monument, listening with frozen quietness. Finally, the American President simply ran down, like an unwound clock. Whereupon the French president at length replied, again in just two words—"I regret"—and that ended that subject.

Or there is the third, somewhat related story of the faithful adjutant in the years of De Gaulle's exile who was given to the bottle. The two were working at opposite ends of the library at Colombey. The adjutant, who had lunched too heavily, was infuriated by the correspondence and press comment he was handling for his chief. He kept muttering

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

At Home Abroad

The Battle of Brussels

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—One of the strong men of Edward Heath's cabinet is Lord Carrington, the minister of defense, whose very British exterior of amiable jocularly covers a tough intelligence. Early in the game, he is having his qualities of resilience suddenly and unexpectedly tested.

Lord Carrington went over to Brussels a few days ago for what he thought would be a happy chat with other European defense ministers. The aim was to agree on greater contributions by the European members of NATO, thus reducing the share of the burden falling on the United States.

As announced in a white paper, Britain was ready to keep an aircraft carrier assigned to NATO in service longer, to add a reserve armored-car regiment and to change 50 ordered aircraft from trainers to operational models—all at a cost of \$300 million over the next ten years. The West German defense minister, Helmut Schmidt, pressed him to help finance new NATO infrastructure, such as a communications network. The cost would be up to \$500 million over the next five years, with Britain's share about 20 percent. As one British witness put it, "They changed the rules in the middle of the game and had Carrington against the wall."

Instead, at the Brussels meeting, Lord Carrington found himself under heavy pressure to come up with money as well as those modest additional forces. The German defense minister, Helmut Schmidt, pressed him to help finance new NATO infrastructure, such as a communications network. The cost would be up to \$500 million over the next five years, with Britain's share about 20 percent. As one British witness put it, "They changed the rules in the middle of the game and had Carrington against the wall."

Tory Thrift

This problem for Lord Carrington is the familiar one of budgetary pressure. The Conservative government is making a big point of holding down public spending. Britain already devotes over 5 percent of its gross national product to defense, compared with less than 4 percent for the Germans. In internal British political terms, coming up with extra cash for NATO is a formidable assignment.

But the squabble will have to be resolved, and fast. On Dec. 2 NATO begins its annual ministerial meeting. The Europeans have really undertaken to present the United States, by then, with an agreed package of increased contributions.

The object of the exercise is no secret. It is to persuade Congress that the Europeans recognize the

disproportionate American NATO and will do more themselves.

In short, we are at another for decision in the eternal about the number of American troops in Europe. Mike M. is again threatening to call Senate resolution demanding

President Nixon has met that he does not think it time to cut U.S. NATO forces. He is skeptical of intentions. He may be getting talks with the Russians mutual force reductions in and does not want to under position by unilateral action the West German government bold diplomatic initial the East. He does not want set the German public by changes in the size of the lean garrison there.

For all those reasons, December NATO meeting to hear that the United States maintain its essential strength in Europe through actual year beginning July there may be some cutting, the present 310,000 by, at most, 30,000 or 40,000.

Rising Pressure

But in the long run, and not very long, the pressure for larger withdrawals will grow. The budgetary Secretary of Defense Melvin is already fierce. As the top of the U.S. Army shrinks, will he desire to

some of the NATO countries home as a strategic reserve. There are broader reasons, over, for wanting Western to take greater responsibility its own defense. If the Doctrine of American aid for who help themselves is to anything at all, it must apply increasing force in Europe. Europeans themselves, there be obvious political and logical advantages if the economic unity through the mon market could be met a more self-reliant defense. All may agree on the ob, but every attempt to move it hits the same obstacle: flent resources, or the willingness of European to devote a greater share of the defense. That is the stubborn, significant fact behind the local difficulty in Brussels.

Letters

No, Love

Concerning an article by Sanka Knox on the back page of your issue of Nov. 9:

I am an archaeologist, and am getting thoroughly fed up with the increasingly sensational discoveries of Miss Professor Iris Love. When she exhibited herself last year and the year before posturing beside the remains of ancient Kildos (Caldus) like some new Aphrodite before the press, the groans of the learned world went unheeded. She now claims to have discovered the head of what surely must have

been the most famous statue

Had she only applied to trustees of the British Museum instead of venturing into the post unguided, they would have provided her with photo- of No. 1314 better than what she achieved in a gloomy bar but informed her that this has been extensively put twice before and that it for several reasons be wh fancies.

Miss Love does not let enthusiasm and funds. The authorities were impressed granted her a license to ex-

It is fair to inform the number of scholars from universities are beginning to tion her qualifications.

E. SCHWARZENBERG
University of Vienna.

Boo to Buzz

I'd like to comment on "Sawyer" comic strip of Nov. cartoonist is perpetrating a noxious and typical view "establishment." It appears the students are just around for some cause to further insults our intelligence suggesting that the only can think about is mass c tion. As a student of a university (UCLA), I can't the last thing we would all selves with is Nazism, and think a swastika on a he is fair.

The whole student can peace and responsible gove is constantly sullied by a public responsibility like Roy Foul play!

(MRS.) SARA CAVE
Madrid.

to Investigate Hike in Oil Price

win L. Dale Jr.
TOON, Nov. 13 (NYT).

First Such Action
By Administration

Investigation into the hike in oil prices posted by Gulf Oil Corp. and other oil companies will be made by the Federal Trade Commission, the Justice Department and the Federal Reserve Board. The action is the first of its kind since the Nixon administration took office in January 1969.

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K. Lost
Million

Nov. 13 (NYT)—The New York City Police Department today announced that it had lost \$1.4 million in cash and securities.

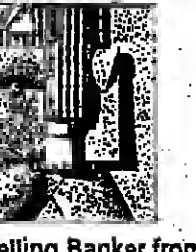
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Investors desire...
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First Such Action
By Administration

from the Departments of Justice and Interior.

The price increase announced by Gulf was 25 cents a barrel—from \$10.10 to \$10.35. The company also announced an increase in the price of its gasoline sold to dealers of 0.7 cent a gallon.

The crude oil price increase was the first since early 1969, when the price went up 15 cents. The Nixon administration had just taken office at that time and was about to undertake a searching review of the oil import program. Nothing was done about the oil price increase, which was the first general increase since 1957.

Another possibility would be to let more imports to increase the supply. This might pose a problem because a worldwide tanker shortage has boosted shipping costs so much that imported oil is now often more expensive than domestic oil.

If the other major oil producers and refiners do not go along with Gulf and Atlantic Richfield, the price increase might collapse without any government action.

Mr. Lincoln said the inquiry would "focus on the reasons for and consequences of the increase."

U.S. Reports GNP Increase
Canceled by Rising Prices

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI)—The U.S. gross national product grew a little more than the government originally estimated during the third 1970 quarter—but so did prices, leaving the "real" gain in the GNP unchanged.

Litton Profits
Tumble 36%

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Nov. 13 (Reuters)—Litton Industries reported today that profits in its first quarter ending Oct. 31 fell 36 percent despite a 3 percent gain in revenues.

The company cited price pressures and lower levels of economic activity for the decline. It said the industrial systems and equipment group accounted for most of the decline.

Interest expenses were higher than the comparable year-ago period and accounted for six cents of the decline in per share earnings.

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Japan to Offer
Plan to Curb
Textile Sales

But Industry Leaders
Oppose New Proposal

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (NYT)—The Japanese government will submit proposals to settle the textile import dispute with the United States even though the industry here is opposed to the government's terms, official sources said today.

The Japanese plan calls for dividing 17 woolen and man-made textile items into eight groups, with a quota to be set on each group, government sources said.

When the import of other, non-restricted textile items reach defined ceilings, the United States and Japan would enter into consultations.

Under the plan, the proposed voluntary export restrictions would remain in force from January 1971, through June, 1973.

Growth Allowed
An annual export growth of 14 percent would be permitted for man-made textile items and 1 percent for woolen items.

Kichiro Miyazawa, Minister of International Trade and Industry, conferred with top textile industry leaders tonight in a final effort to persuade them to accept the plan.

The industry leaders raised no objection to the enforcement of voluntary export restrictions for two and a half years, but were opposed to the "rigid quotas on individual items."

Despite the industry's rejection of the plan, the government will send its counter-proposal to Washington tomorrow.

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When the import of other, non-restricted textile items reach defined ceilings, the United States and Japan would enter into consultations.

Under the plan, the proposed voluntary export restrictions would remain in force from January 1971, through June, 1973.

Growth Allowed
An annual export growth of 14 percent would be permitted for man-made textile items and 1 percent for woolen items.

Kichiro Miyazawa, Minister of International Trade and Industry, conferred with top textile industry leaders tonight in a final effort to persuade them to accept the plan.

The industry leaders raised no objection to the enforcement of voluntary export restrictions for two and a half years, but were opposed to the "rigid quotas on individual items."

Despite the industry's rejection of the plan, the government will send its counter-proposal to Washington tomorrow.

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Hamer Budge

Budge to Quit
Chairmanship
Of SEC in '71

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—Hamer Budge, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, will resign that post sometime after the new Congress convenes in January.

Mr. Budge disclosed his decision at a staff meeting this morning, sources said. His decision was later confirmed by both the SEC and the White House, where President Nixon has received his letter of resignation.

In his letter, Mr. Budge said only that "the time seems appropriate" to resign.

An SEC spokesman said Mr. Budge gave no reason for quitting. The White House said the President had asked him to stay on through the current session of Congress.

Mr. Budge, an SEC commissioner since 1964, was named chairman by President Nixon in February, 1968, replacing Democrat Manuel F. Cohen.

Last year, Mr. Budge ran into heavy criticism from Sen. William Proxmire, D. Wis., who charged him with "gross conflict of interest" in discussions with investors. Diversified Services, a mutual fund group which had asked Mr. Budge to become its president.

Mr. Budge heatedly denied at Senate committee hearings on the subject that any such conflict existed. At one point, under questioning, he commented: "Actually, I'm having difficulty in my own mind now figuring out why I didn't accept (the IDS job)."

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Wall Street Prices Drop Sharply

By Leonard Sloane
NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT).

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange took another sharp tumble today, with many investors sitting on the sidelines in the wake of what has been construed as disappointing news developments.

As traders continued to ponder the economic impact of the General Motors settlement and the slim, quarter-point cut in the discount and prime rates, there was a paucity of buying interest. Turnover dropped to 11.89 million shares from 12.52 million yesterday. And 14 of the 15 most active issues declined.

By the end of the session, the Dow Jones industrial index had sunk 221 points—on top of the 11.50 decline yesterday—to close at 759.79, the low point of the day.

Technicians noted that the market has given up about half of the gains shown since the end of October. Some added that the current level could be a base for a new movement upward while others felt that further downward correction could be in the offing.

Brokers cited a couple of bearish government reports that may have helped to push prices lower. October personal income declined and the real gross national product for the third quarter was unchanged.

Many analysts believe that until consumer attitudes improve, general economic activity and stock market prices will not show any widespread resurgence.

Market Ragged
Today, the market was generally ragged with few price movements of two points or more. Declines topped advances by a ratio of almost 3 to 1, with 20 new lows and 3 new highs.

Only one stock advanced over two points; Raybestos-Manhattan, which gained 2 1/8 to 25 1/2. William S. Simpson, president, observed that the GM settlement would be a boon to his business, which manufactures brake and clutch materials.

The biggest loss of the day was registered by IBM, which dropped 4 to 293 1/8. It was followed by Honeywell, down 3 1/4 to 70 3/4; Schlumberger, off 3 to 81; and Du Pont, down 2 1/2 to 113 3/4. The Du Pont decline was the largest in the Dow average and a major factor in the weak showing of that indicator.

All major groups participated in the day's decline, but ails, airlines, aerospace-defense, and office equipment stocks were among those that felt the brunt of the selling pressure.

Occidental Petroleum, the most actively traded issue, fell 1 to 18.

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NYSE Delivers Urgent Plea
For Goodbody Merger Plan

By Terry Robards
NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT).

An urgent plea for approval of the proposed rescue of troubled Goodbody & Co. by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith was issued yesterday to the membership of the New York Stock Exchange by its president, Robert W. Haack.

The appeal was immediately interpreted as a response to increasingly strident grumbling among exchange members about being forced to bail out a major competitor that they feel had been responsible for its own near-collapse.

The membership must ratify constitutional amendments providing Merrill Lynch with up to \$30 million in indemnifications in order for the salvage of Goodbody to be accomplished. Each firm stands

to be taxed for a portion of the funds that are needed.

"The shock waves of Goodbody's failure would be felt in some measure by every other firm, no matter how large," Mr. Haack asserted in an unusually candid public appraisal of the situation. "Public confidence in this industry could be lost for many years to come," he said.

The Big Board president also confirmed that the \$35 million special trust fund used for customer assistance might be over-committed in the ten precious liquidations identified by the exchange.

Mr. Haack said the condition of the books and records at two liquidating firms was such that no precise figure on the potential requirements from the trust fund could be arrived at. "The full cost won't be known for some time," he said.

Mr. Haack also disclosed that a condition of the Merrill Lynch rescue agreement would enable the huge investment concern to back out if any of the 20 largest exchange member firms, in terms of 1969 commission income, were to be suspended or expelled because of capital problems or to cease doing business for any financial difficulty before the closing date.

This provision apparently reflects Merrill Lynch belief that its rescue of Goodbody would be to no avail, in terms of public confidence, if another major house were to fold. It also indicates Merrill Lynch feels additional failures are possible.

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Wall Street Prices Drop Sharply

By Leonard Sloane
NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT).

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

267a	27	267a	267a + 1/8	48 1/2	32 1/2
443a	443a	443a	443a - 1/4	48	37 1/2
201a	201a	201a	201a - 1/4	24 1/2	12 1/2

[illegible]

Trading

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	+1/4
GE	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	+1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4
General Electric	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+1/4
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Westinghouse	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4
General Electric	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+1/4

Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.15	+0.01
Corn	0.85	+0.01
Soybeans	1.25	+0.01
Gold	170.00	+0.00
Oil	12.00	+0.01

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OPTION B - 50% into Voting Common Shares Class 'B' at \$1.00 per share
AND
50% into a Two-Year Fixed Deposit Certificate bearing interest at 2% p.a. over the Interbank One Year Euro-dollar rate.

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TELEX: GP 211 - PHONE: 2951 - CABLE: INTERBANK

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INTERBANK HOUSE, GRAND CAYMAN, B. W. I.

I/We hereby apply for an investment of U.S. \$_____ in the 9% Convertible Capital Notes due 1976 of THE INTERNATIONAL BANK and I/We enclose my/our cheque(s) payable to STERLING BANK & TRUST COMPANY, LTD. for that amount. I/We request STERLING BANK & TRUST COMPANY, LTD. to issue the Notes in the following denominations:
x \$ 500 = _____ x \$ 5,000 = _____
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and to register the Notes in the following name(s)
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
OCCUPATION _____
IHT-1114 _____

If there are joint applicants, all must sign and the Note(s) will be issued in the names of these persons as "Joint Tenants with Right of Survivorship" unless otherwise specified.

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DEALERS INQUIRIES INVITED.

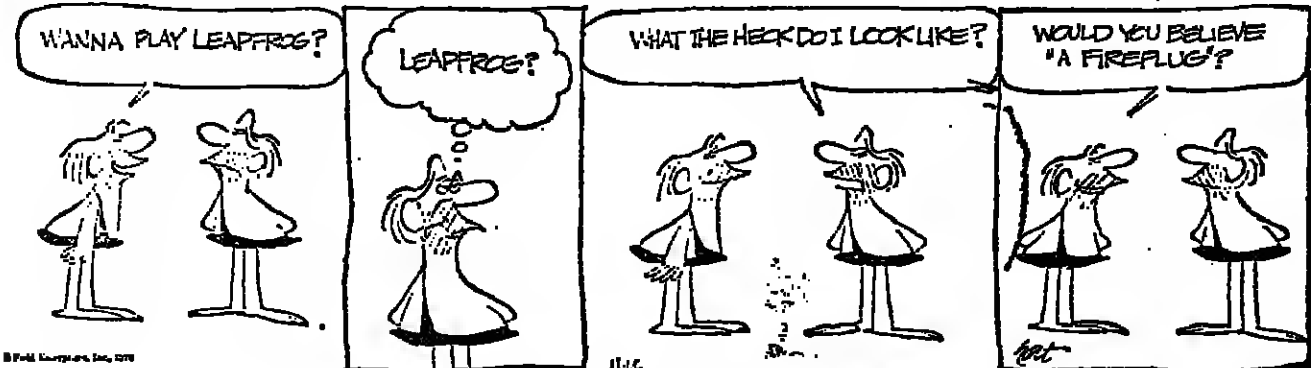
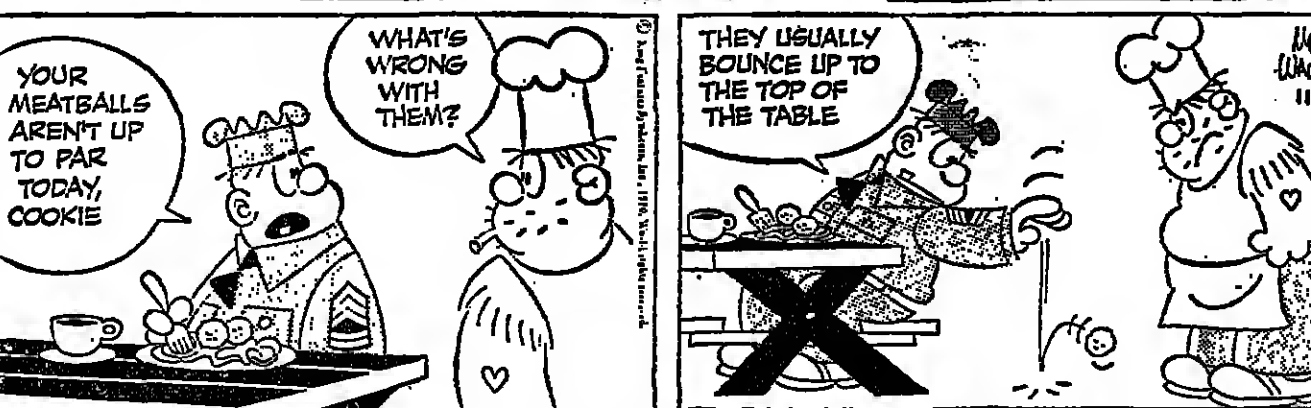
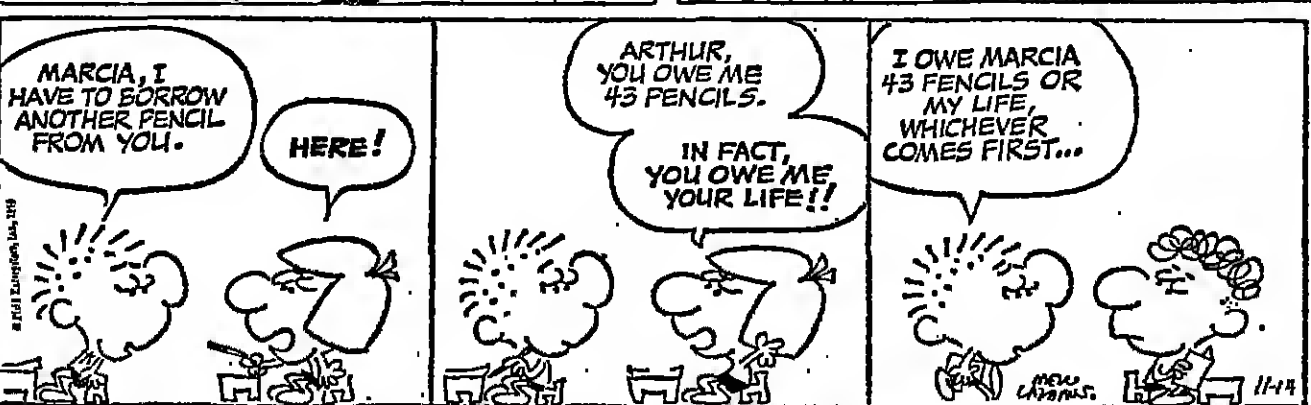
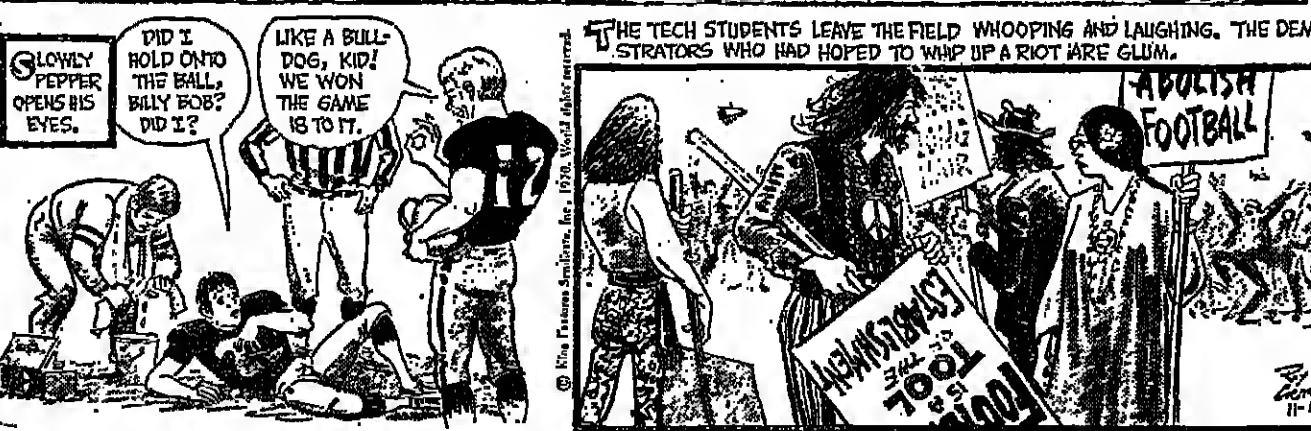
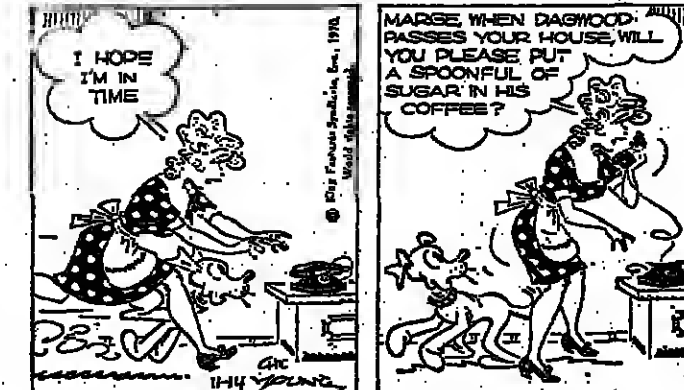
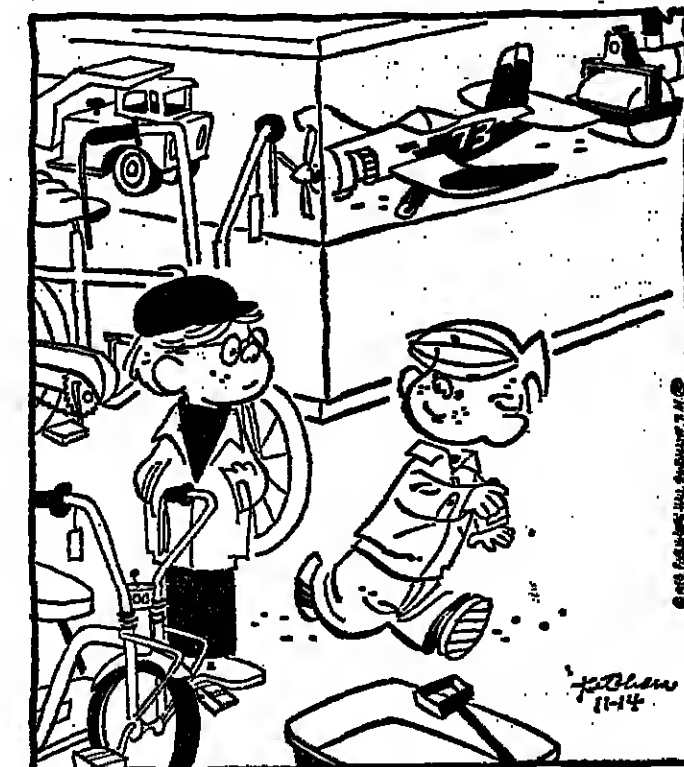
Market Summary

Nov. 13, 1970

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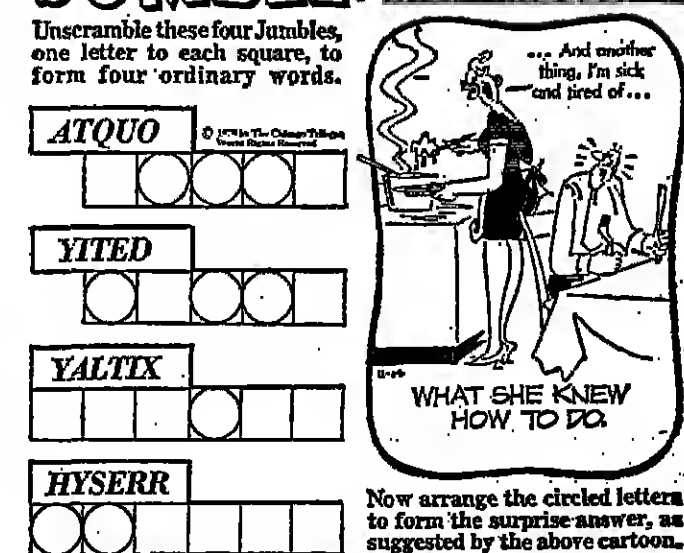
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ACTIVE PERSONNEL?
ACTIVE OPPORTUNITIES
Today and Saturday in the
International
Herald Tribune
Published Daily by The New York Times and The Washington Post

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JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: FORD GNOME PERSON VIOLIN

Answer: He called her "Sugar" because she was this—SO REFINED

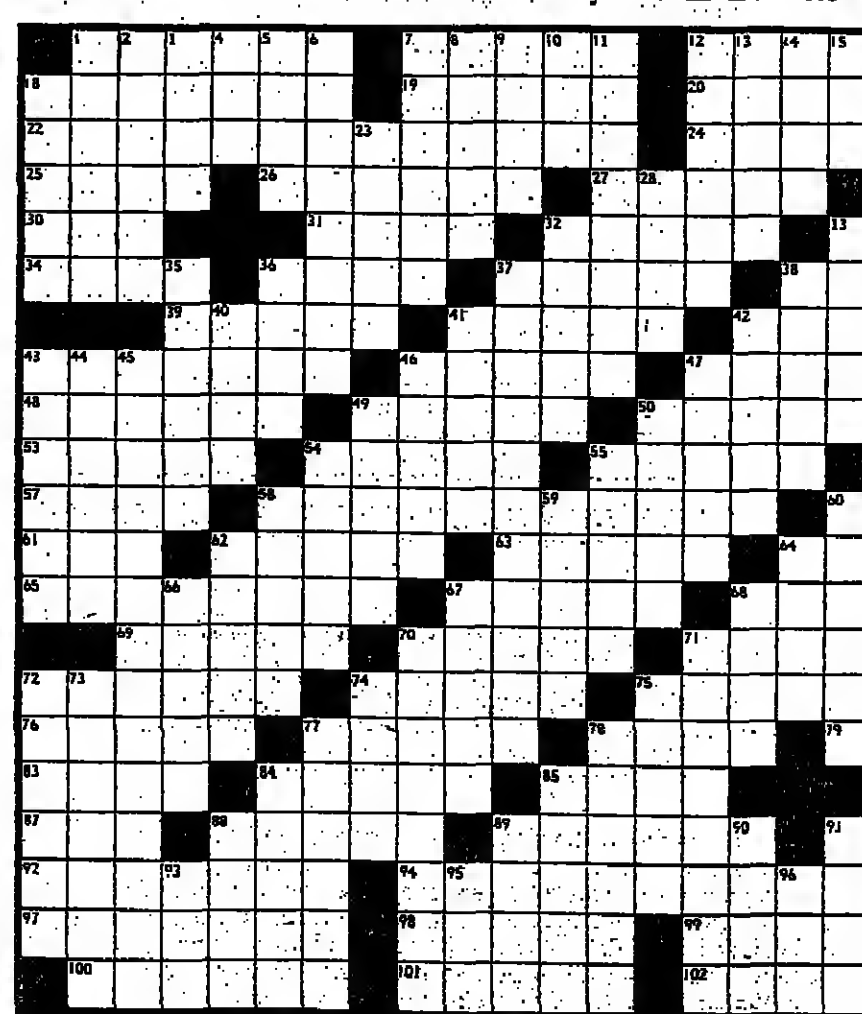
- ACROSS**
- 1 Cremonese
 - 2 Type areas
 - 3 Resolutions
 - 4 Endurance
 - 5 Originated
 - 6 Flatback
 - 7 and others
 - 8 Certain fighters
 - 9 Desert
 - 10 U.S. inventor
 - 11 Movie
 - 12 Guided and
 - 13 others
 - 14 Harlem room
 - 15 Poor Guy's mother
 - 16 Corrida sounds
 - 17 Israeli poet
 - 18 Southwest wind
 - 19 Decades
 - 20 Top brains
 - 21 Ali's last
 - 22 Disabled
 - 23 Gulf veteran
 - 24 Link an ox
 - 25 Secret doctrines
 - 26 Time zone
 - 27 France: Prefix
 - 28 —sheller
 - 29 Causes of Malaysia: Var.
 - 30 Acid-lusting
 - 31 Zodiac sign
 - 32 Milton
 - 33 Devoiced
 - 34 Oltramar
 - 35 Geological stage
 - 36 Singer born in N.Y.
 - 37 Delectable of fiction
 - 38 Channel
 - 39 Atropine at al.
 - 40 Neglects
 - 41 Radio money
 - 42 Man against the —
 - 43 Broadway show
 - 44 Tall and lean
 - 45 Word with case or well
 - 46 Exposed to risk
 - 47 Certain animal
 - 48 Salt trees
 - 49 Span, girls
 - 50 Unkept
 - 51 Word with case or well
 - 52 Partner of snick
 - 53 Blot, in England
 - 54 Harries
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 - 56 Suffice for these or them
 - 57 Word with case or well
 - 58 East, in Bonn
 - 59 Circled
 - 60 Shoe
 - 61 Vehicle
 - 62 Easty dominated
 - 63 Babe
 - 64 In atmosphere layer
 - 65 Cancel
 - 66 Meanness
 - 67 Real of humor
 - 68 101 Bothers
 - 69 102 Horses
- DOWN**
- 1 MIL command.
 - 2 Actor Karl
 - 3 Sumo: Abbr.
 - 4 Aest
 - 5 Japanese box
 - 6 Surgeon, to
 - 7 More comely
 - 8 Old Greek city
 - 9 German botanist
 - 10 Superlative ending
 - 11 Verse furze
 - 12 Ivory pelms
 - 13 Ward off
 - 14 Power units
 - 15 Tugboat
 - 16 Way to make a mistake
 - 17 River mags
 - 18 Churchill word

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

SUND LALL A STARK GRIN LIAR
O REATLE PAR OI ONES TOE
EIGHTEEN OWLIVE VERTEUITE
SIS EASE IN THE NICE ROE LRS
BAMING TOH COV ENI AWERO
SIROITINA MUM ANBAID SINE
ASUHTI DIOSCHIRIO BLASTIES
HUOS MAUCU THEIA LINDUBIS
AULIPILO ONTINEROPES ALDRMA
STAIRIED ADI GUNDRORPU CERGIE
FELLE GLENDORPUS TUBREIN
HARISE ANE BECO ALDS BEIS
CUMUNGA SAMURAI NOD
LUM EAINIS NAK DEDUICHT
NESUS AUSTRIC CESA RENY
UNDELIT IN OVEREES
SUCCEIS SINDOCCENTIN
USICOVER ONFANO INWERTIC
HIS TIO ESORA BEUPULS

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

HIDDEN BLEMISHES—By Arthur Bennett



- DOWN**
- 1 Fearful
 - 2 Fished
 - 3 Big birds
 - 4 Strong as
 - 5 Early school
 - 6 Forlorn name
 - 7 Lito a good
 - 8 Part of Poe's name
 - 9 Beverages
 - 10 Staircase, in
 - 11 Some
 - 12 Delicacies
 - 13 Ballpark cry
 - 14 Antennae
 - 15 Certain insects
 - 16 Wolsten edge
 - 17 Wooden shoe
 - 18 Marquette at al.
 - 19 Blackbirds
 - 20 Placed
 - 21 Packaged
 - 22 Choice grow
 - 23 Striped fish
 - 24 Collet
 - 25 Buggy
 - 26 Buggy
 - 27 Kind of time
 - 28 Canoe
 - 29 Maligner
 - 30 River
 - 31 New

BOOKS

WOLVES IN THE CITY

By Paul Henissart. Simon and Schuster. 335.

Reviewed by David Schoenbrun

WHEN Police Inspector Roger Gavoury stepped into the darkened apartment and saw the pale, astral glow of the city beyond, he had a sudden presentiment of danger. Something stirred behind him: three shadows pressed forward in the room, hemming him in as he tried to turn. He shouted for help just before the board smashed down on his head and fingers wrapped themselves expertly around his throat. The blade leaped out like a silver of light and drove at his heart, once and once again.

In a style as deft and to the point as that flashing blade in the night, Paul Henissart, former Newsweek correspondent in North Africa, tells the nightmarish story of the death throes of French Algeria in the last, bloody year, 1961-62, of a seven-year war of independence. In the 15-month period covered in this book, hundreds died like Inspector Gavoury, of a blow on the head, a knife in the heart. Hundreds more were beaten to death with lead pipes, strangled, shot, lynched on lampposts, victims of a terror unleashed by an organization called "O.A.S." Organisation Armée Secrète.

Henissart has done a remarkable job of researching and reconstructing a year of madness, making it live again in all its terror, exposing the horrific mix of cruelty and love, patriotism and sadism, and the tragic dedication of Algerians and Frenchmen to a land each claimed as their own. He has succeeded in writing a suspenseful thriller, even though the ending is already history. As a thriller alone it would be worth reading. But it also contains insights that explain much of the motivation in the current terror in ancient Palestine. And, without drawing specific analogies, one cannot read of the fratricidal conflicts among Frenchmen in that period without thinking of the violence between blacks and whites, students and authorities, and the growing frustration of the military in America and in Vietnam.

The leaders of the Secret Army terrorists were a military commander and a student militant. Gen. Raoul Salan and Jean-Jacques Susini was a right-wing student leader at Algiers University. Salan, a recently retired five-star general, was 61 years old, the most decorated soldier in the French Army, when he made his fateful move to head a counter-revolutionary league "to keep Algeria French." Susini was 27. In the course of the war, he moved from student militancy to become a protégé of the Army's psychological warfare unit. The fiery young fascist and the wily old militarist attracted to their cause an extraordinary assortment of men from the most elegant salons of Paris and the precincts of the church, from high-ranking officers of noble families to the lowest criminal scum of Algiers; brilliant scholars and brutal doers.

Henissart does not attempt to explain this phenomenon, nor does he give the background of

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